



# the Carolina Farmer

★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

May, 1960

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Backache? Bruised knees?



Try the stand-up way to oven-clean. Model RCI-75-60, Double Pull 'N Clean Ovens.

# A FRIGIDAIRE *only* THE PULL 'N CLEAN OVEN!

Now yours in either compact 30-inch  
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Choose from 8 sleekly designed new ranges—with single or double Pull 'N Clean Ovens in 40-inch models; and in 30-inch models with or without French doors; many in 5 Kitchen Rainbow colors or white.

You'll cook with less work and new joy.

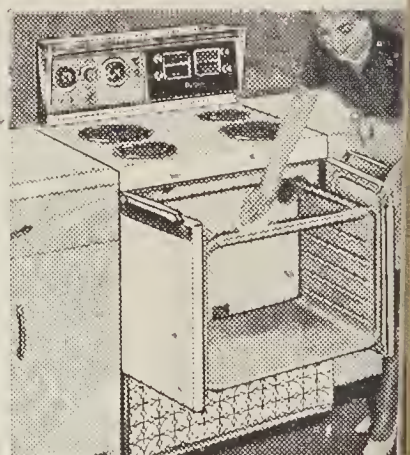
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Broil without spattering! Famous Radiant Wall Spatter-Free Broiler Grill. New! Infinite Heat Controls on surface units let you set any cooking heat.

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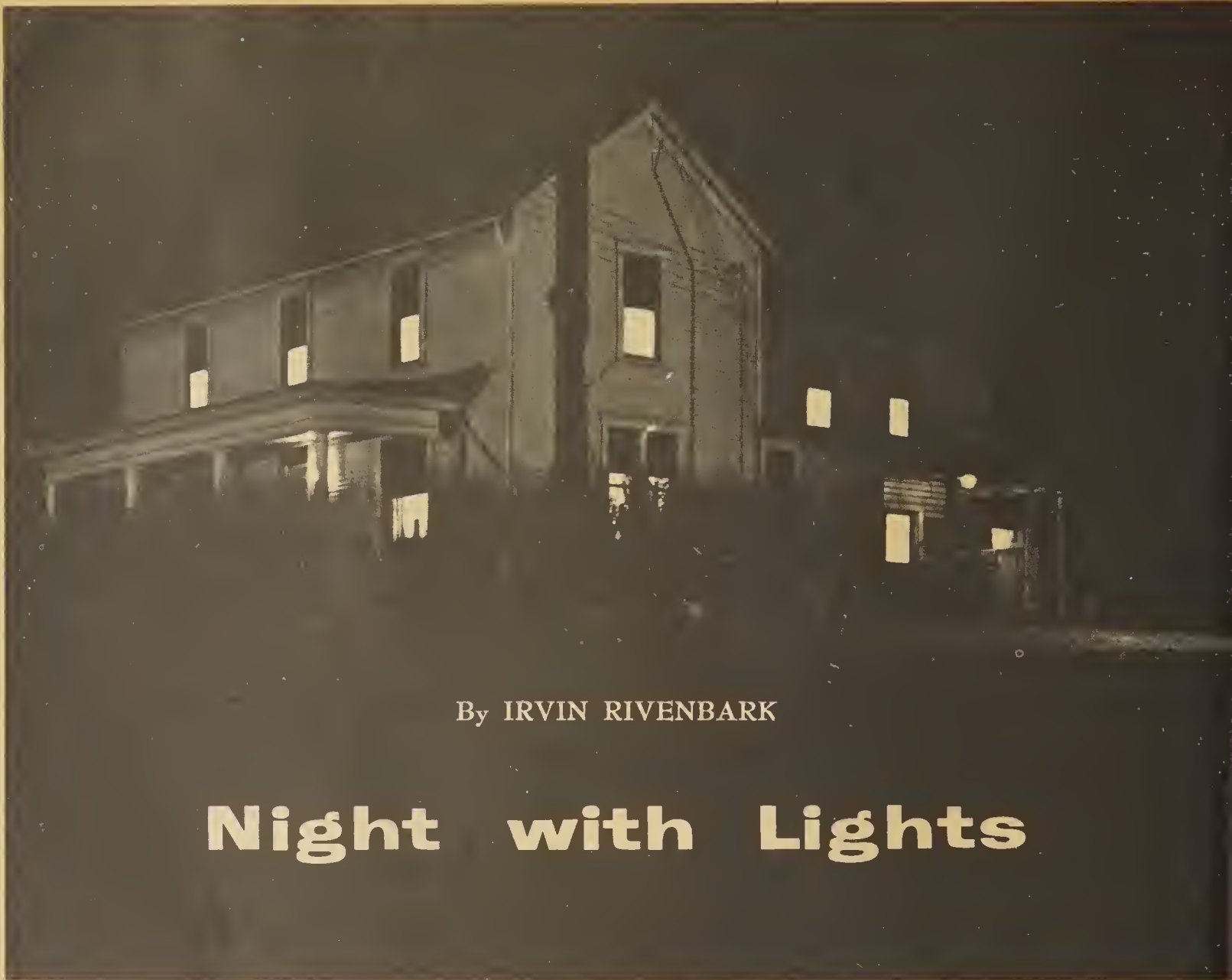
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<b>OLDSBORO</b> Live Wire Electric Co. Pearson Electric & Furn. Co.			



By IRVIN RIVENBARK

## Night with Lights

*Irvin Rivenbark is 32 years old, but in that time he has seen rural North Carolina pass from virtually total darkness into almost total electrification. Now a chief warrant officer attached to the Wallace National Guard unit, Rivenbark was born on a farm near Willard in Pender County. The lighting of that farm was accomplished by Tidewater Power Company with a loan from REA. Granted September 24, 1935, the loan*

*was the first to a North Carolina borrower, and one of the few made to a commercial power company. By and large, the companies failed to apply for the REA loan funds, and farmers organized their own cooperatives to use the money to electrify rural America. Rivenbark's recollections first appeared in long form in the News and Observer.*

□ I remember listening to the grown-ups talking about it, in small groups under the huge oak trees, after church. One man had heard it was coming soon. Another felt it would take several months. But they all agreed it was coming.

Then, one day, when I got off the Model A school bus, I saw that this wonderful thing was at last going to materialize.

All along the edge of the dirt road that ran by our house lay the giant poles. As I ran to inspect the nearest one, I got my first whiff of a creosoted light pole.

Even more exciting was the day they came along stringing the wire on the poles. We would watch, fascinated by those men in heavy gloves, with untold sizes and shapes of tools hanging from their sides, as they made their connections and scampered up and down the poles. Our necks would be sore at night from looking up so much at the workmen.

It seemed like a lifetime of waiting but, finally, those magic wires were stretched from our house to the poles, and everything was set.

Then one day, the man came and installed the meter, and it was done.

It seemed that it would never get dark the first night, and we purposely delayed our homework that afternoon in order to use the electric lights. Finally darkness came, and we turned on the clear bulbs. For the first time, we could read the fine print in Sears catalogue without squinting.

As we sat down to supper, Mom could tell whether we had washed our hands and you could see well enough to tell if the bowl was filled with collards or turnip greens. I looked up to the dangling light and said to myself, "Now we are almost as good as town people."





## Dear Reader:

by J. C. BROWN, JR.

You Know Why America is Great? It's because we pay our teachers so poorly. For several years now, whenever I run across a man who seems notably successful and admired in a field of work for which there is no formal training school, I ask, "How'd you ever get into this work?" By now, I can anticipate the answer with remarkable accuracy.

"Well, back in 1939, I was making \$96 a month teaching school, and when summer came I had to find a job for four months. . . ." You know the rest. He went to work pushing a wheelbarrow for a construction company at 25 cents an hour, and somehow when September came the classroom didn't have the old appeal, and now he's president of the company. Or Senator, or such.

It's not training that marks school teachers for greatness. The colleges can grant a degree and the state a certificate, but nobody can ordain a teacher. It's a calling.

The itch that makes one *want* to teach school is a congenital disease that makes one try to reshape the world, or its people, into something a little closer to perfection. The teacher born to the job believes each little personality is hiding away something of unique value. It's the teacher's challenge to discover what, to cultivate it, and lead it in a direction where it will best serve or do the least harm.

Now, if you pay that teacher little enough, and none at all during the summer months, he's likely to discover that there are other fields where he can exercise his zeal to lead. One day in July, while he's pushing the wheelbarrow, the foreman loses his temper and hits the superintendent; the superintendent fires the foreman on the spot. The superintendent must have a foreman, and he can't pull his killed technicians off their jobs. In desperation, he turns to the school teacher, a willing enough fellow who can't pour concrete, double-clutch a 2½-ton truck, and who hasn't really got the kind of back you need to be a wheelbarrow jockey. But he's right, and gets along with the other workers.

So, the superintendent makes him foreman, and he's back in his element, doing the thing he loves, assessing and directing the talents of people. He's a leader. The quality is rare enough that he advances rapidly.

There's a Lot of Talk about paying teachers as much as day labor and supporting them 12 months a year. If we're not careful, we'll find most of our promising teachers fritting away their talents on their children.

# the Carolina Farmer

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**THE COVER**—We couldn't afford to reproduce our cover picture of Wilmington's Greenfield Park here, but you might like to know what it's doing on a magazine devoted, more or less, to rural electrification. This is the 25th birthday of REA, and we mention this once or twice within. We kind of thought you might keep the issue around the house for awhile, so we hunted for a picture you wouldn't tire of. We found it down at the N. C. News Bureau, labelled, "Photo by Gulley." We don't know Mr. Gulley's first name, but our thanks to him for taking a pretty picture, and to the News Bureau for letting us borrow it.

J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS, ASST. EDITOR    CHARLES L. OVERMAN, ADVERTISING  
LYNN BRUNSON, EDITORIAL ASST.    AND POWER USE DIRECTOR

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# Who said Love, Honor and Carry Water?



Who wants to carry water? You don't have to pump and carry water, or rely on an out-dated electric pump that gives only half the water you need. A modern Myers OLYMPIAN Pump carries the water for you. Puts it where you want it, quickly, quietly, economically. See your Authorized Myers Pump Dealer, today. He'll engineer a water supply system tailored exactly to your needs.

**Myers**

**The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.**  
ASHLAND, OHIO      KITCHENER, ONTARIO



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<b>BROADWAY</b> Triangle Farm Supply	<b>GOLDSTON</b> Barber Furniture & Hard- ware Co.	<b>NEWTON</b> Abernethy Hardware Co.	<b>SPRUCE PINE</b> Ray Howell Hardware
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<b>LENBORO</b> B & D Grocery & Welding		<b>ROXBORO</b> Roxboro Plbg. & Htg. Co.	
		<b>RUTHERFORDTON</b> Keeter Hardware & Furn. Co.	



# Birthday of The Lights

TWENTY-FIVE years ago on the 11th of this month, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a paper that created the Rural Electrification Administration. At that time, less than four out of every 100 farms in North Carolina had electricity. Today, 97 out of 100 have it. The Executive Order was succeeded a year later by an Act of Congress, but that first year opened the road and showed clearly how rural America was to be brought out of the darkness. Reprinted here, from *Rural Lines*, official publication of the Rural Electrification Administration, is the story of the first year, the background of the decision that changed REA from a relief agency to a lending agency, the disappointment when existing utilities failed to use the loan funds, and the casting of the die that was to lead to the formation of your rural electric cooperative.

WITHIN the past quarter century, 1,053 rural electric systems have been financed with funds borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration, an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By 1960, more than half of all the electrified farms in the United States were receiving electric service from REA-financed utilities.

Each of these electric systems, most of which are operated by farmer-owned cooperatives, is pledged to a principle called "area coverage," by which it agrees to make a diligent effort to extend service to anyone within a given area who wants it, no matter how remote the farm or ranch. This principle has proved as practical as it is lofty, for during the 25 years since 1935, when REA was created, the percentage of electrified farms in the United States has climbed from a scant 11 percent to around 97 per cent. A large number of the farms and ranches in the "thinner" areas of our nation receive their electric service from these REA-financed systems. Furthermore, REA borrowers have proved good credit risks, with principal and interest payments to the government passing the \$1 billion mark by 1960.

The notion that electricity generated at a central station could be distributed to every farm in the United States took hold of men's minds slowly. Engineers knew how to do the job as early as 1915, when they learned to transmit power at voltages up to 6,900 as far as 100 miles. Since most U. S.

farmers were then living within 100 miles of a generating station, large-scale rural electrification—for lighting, at least—was technically possible from that time on. But technology is one thing, and financing is another. For the next 20 years most people connected with the electric power industry in this country doubted very much if rural electrification would pay its way.

Most U. S. farmers had had little experience with power-driven machinery. The industrial revolution of the 19th Century, which had transformed life in cities the world over, had barely touched life on the farm. Behind that revolution was the steam engine, which could be harnessed to drive machines and ships and locomotives only with a shaft or belt. It could not reach out over rivers and hills to help the farmer.

As a result, the American farmer at the dawn of this century was earning his living in a way that had changed but little since the Middle Ages. The tools he used were simple and ancient: the wheel, the lever, the block and tackle, the plow. For most tasks, however arduous, he could draw only on the strength of his own body or the strength of horses and mules. His children studied by the dim light of a kerosene lamp; his wife was a slave to the wood range and washboard.

By the end of World War I, he had one new source of power—the gasoline engine. It could pump water. It could pull a plow. It could move goods to market. It could even



generate enough electricity to light a few small bulbs in the house.

But the gasoline engine had its drawbacks. It was expensive to buy and expensive to fuel, and even the more prosperous farmers couldn't afford to use it for more than a few tasks. Its useful life was relatively short, and it needed frequent overhauling. As a generator of electric power, it was notoriously inefficient. While it revolutionized farming in the field, it could not relieve the farm family of endless hours of drudgery around the home and barn.

But its use as a home electric generator—even on a small scale—did serve to spur the electric industry to examine the question of extending central station service to farmers. As early as 1911, the National Electric Light Association, forerunners of today's Edison Electric Institute, submitted a report on rural electrification at its annual convention. A nationwide study, said the report, revealed that few farmers outside irrigation districts were using electricity. The industry was warned that unless "served on the same basis of rates as applies in adjacent towns and cities . . . the farmer will regard the rates as excessive and will naturally turn to other means now so continually offered him . . ."

The utility executives who heard the report were impressed, but they were not sold on the idea that line extensions to farmers would pay. Then, during the war years and the boom that followed, the commercial utilities were under great pressure to supply more and more power to city users, and to manufacturers in particular. Farmers, with their homes scattered one, two, three to the mile, had to take a back seat.

In the early 1920's, however, a growing number of farm leaders and others were starting to insist on rural electrification. They drew support for their demands from an example in Canada, the enormously successful Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Through this system, 28,000 Ontario farmers already were enjoying the benefits of central station electric service in 1920 at costs of a nickel a kilowatt-hour or less. And in the same year, the Provincial Government approved a law permitting the formation of rural power districts to finish the job of getting electricity to farmers.

In response to the rising demand in this country, the National Electric Light Association in 1923 organized the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture (CREA) to see what could be done for the U. S. farmer. CREA was largely financed by the electric power industry and it brought together farm groups, government agencies, and equipment manufacturers to study the possible uses of electricity on the farm and to determine whether a profitable farm market could be developed.

CREA's most important study took place near the town of Red Wing, Minn., where a 6-mile rural line was built to serve 20 farm homes. Ten of the homes were equipped with practically every piece of electric equipment then invented. Electricity was installed in barns, chicken houses, and milk sheds. Electric motors cut wood and dried hay. Appliances helped out in the kitchen and washroom.

It wasn't long before the ten farmers could report that life was happier and healthier. Electricity was raising the whole level of farm living. Something else important was happening, too. As their electric bills went up and up, the Red Wing farmers checked and found that their operating costs were going

down. Soon, state committees were formed to spread the news and to show other farmers how to put electricity to work.

## The price was high

The chief problem, however, remained one of getting the electricity. While many electric companies were proving their willingness to extend service to farmers willing to pay for it, the price was high. As a rule, farmers had to pay for the construction of lines to their farmsteads, and that cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per mile of line. After the lines were built, the power company took title to them.

On top of this heavy first cost, farmers usually had to pay more for the electricity they used than did their neighbors in the city. Prices charged farmers ranged from 8 cents per kilowatt-hour to as much as 25 cents per kwh. A few ran as high as 40 cents. Only the more prosperous farmers—or those close to town—could afford electricity at those prices.

One man deeply concerned about the high cost of rural electric service was an electrical engineer named Morris L. Cooke. In 1915, as Director of Public Works for Philadelphia, he had won substantial rebates for the city from a local utility. In the process, he had become a specialist on utility rates.

He moved on. From 1923 until 1927, Cooke was Director of the Giant Power Survey in his home State of Pennsylvania. This vast study of the State's power resources and requirements was inaugurated by Governor Gifford Pinchot, who heard from Cooke that "our first concern must be with the small user (of electricity) . . . particularly with the farmer."

Later, as an adviser to the Power Authority of the State of New York, Cooke set out "once and for all" to solve the puzzle of the true cost of distributing electricity in rural areas. He and a small staff of engineers started from scratch, adding up labor and material costs. Published in 1933, their findings showed costs from \$300 to \$1,500 cheaper per mile than those previously quoted by electric power companies.

As Cooke assembled his data to prove rural electrification practical, the full force of the depression hit the nation. Construction of rural lines by electric companies reached a low ebb. Between 1931 and 1934, fewer than 50,000 farms were able to secure electric service.

By 1934, Cooke, as chairman of the Mississippi Valley Com-



In 1935, life on the farm started and stopped with the sun.



mittee, reported that the achievement of wide-spread rural electrification within a reasonable time would depend on the Federal Government assuming active leadership. Later that year, after completing a national survey, the National Resources Board made a similar recommendation for Government assistance.

The following spring—20 years after rural electrification became technically feasible—fewer than 11 of every 100 U. S. farms were receiving central station electric service. The federal government decided to lend a hand.

## Government lends a hand

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THE Rural Electrification Administration was created by Executive Order of the President on May 11, 1935. The Order, which was numbered 7037, was less than two pages long, and it granted powers to an REA Administrator to “initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas.”

Fittingly, Morris L. Cooke was appointed first REA Administrator on May 20, and he opened an office the following day. Within a week, he had assembled a small staff, and within a fortnight, he had moved his fledgling agency to 200 Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, the former residence of James G. Blaine and George Westinghouse, Jr.

It took several weeks to determine what manner of agency REA would be. The President had signed Order 7037 under authority of the new Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. This automatically established REA as part of a general program of unemployment relief. The relief measure had made \$100 million available to the President for allocation to rural electrification, and the idea was for REA to get this money into channels of commerce as quickly as possible. The money, it was thought, would stimulate employment through construction of new electric lines and the production of poles, transformers, and all the other materials needed for electrification.

In those days of massive unemployment, few were particular about how the money moved into commerce, so long as it moved in a hurry. Other federal agencies already were using relief funds, and while they were making a few loans, most of the money was going as grants, grants-in-aid, and other forms of subsidy. It was assumed that REA would follow the same pattern.

Within 6 weeks, new White House orders required that at least 25 percent of REA funds should be spent directly for labor, and that 90 percent of the labor should be taken from relief rolls.

Cooke and his staff were caught in a bind. First, they were unable to find satisfactory ways to make outright grants in connection with electrification projects. Second, they knew that it takes skilled labor to build electric lines. In those areas where rural electrification was needed, skilled labor wasn't likely to be found on relief rolls. There were few linemen available where people had never had electricity.

During the summer of 1935, the REA staff made the rounds of the offices of several of the more experienced relief agency executives around Washington. They managed to arouse sympathy for the unique problems of a rural electrification agency.



The lights were first, and then the radio.

To get started, Cooke insisted, REA would have to be a loan agency, and it would have to be free to use skilled labor where it could find it.

On August 6, 1935, the Comptroller General's staff cleared the way—legally, at least—for REA to proceed with making loans. The following day, the President issued Regulation No. 4, pertaining exclusively to REA. This regulation set a pattern which has been followed to this day. It established REA as a lending agency, freed it from many of the earlier regulations, and gave it authority to make its own exceptions to still more regulations.

## As a relief agency, it didn't work

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An REA historian has described Regulation No. 4 as “the first and probably the most far-reaching fundamental policy decision in the history of the agency.” It transformed REA from an emergency relief agency into something closer to a bank. It created an orderly lending program on an interest-bearing, self-liquidating basis. It made rural electrification a national business investment.

Meanwhile, Cooke had been holding meetings with representatives of large electric power companies. He assumed that they would carry forward the work of building rural lines with the financial aid of the Government. He also met with spokesmen for farmer cooperatives, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Association of Master Plumbers, and other groups with an interest—direct or indirect—in rural electrification. But Cooke was banking on the power companies for results.

His confidence was shaken somewhat when he received report of a special committee of the utility industry formed to look into the matter of rural electrification. The report stated that “there are very few farms requiring electricity for major farm purposes that are not now served.” At that time 89 percent of all U. S. farms still lacked electricity. The report also



found that "additional rural consumers must largely be those who use electricity for household purposes." More than 10 years had elapsed since the experiment on the farms at Red Wing, Minn.

The utility committee proposed spending \$113,685,000 during the following year (of which \$100 million would come from the government) for the construction of 78,180 miles of new lines to serve 351,000 consumers. The committee also suggested that REA and other federal agencies provide more than \$124 million in credit to rural people to pay for house wiring and electric appliances. The power company executives observed that the problem of serving farmers is "not one of rates, but of financing the wiring and purchase of appliances."

Cooke replied, taking issue over the significance of rates, and costs, but he replied courteously. He then advised the electric companies that "we are now organized to receive requests for loans for rural line construction from public and private agencies."

## No takers for loans

If Cooke had expected a flood of applications to result from this announcement, he was disappointed. When the first allocation for REA projects was made from relief funds in September 1935, not one electric company was among the recipients. The first loans went to three electric cooperatives and one municipality.

Cooke continued to wait for the knock at his door, but it didn't come. For a time, the REA staff continued to correspond with electric companies and to hold informal talks with utility representatives, but in time even these contacts grew less frequent. While there was never a proper explanation of the failure of the electric companies to apply for the \$100 million, it is known that legal conflicts between utilities and the government were developing on other fronts.

The Rural Electrification Act has undergone only three major changes since 1936. In 1939, the REA was transferred to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1944, the Pace Act extended the life of the Rural Electrification Administration indefinitely, and established the 2 per cent interest rate. In 1949, a House resolution amended the basic Act to provide for telephone loans.

But the year 1935 will hold its place in history. It was the year in which action replaced dreams; it was the beginning of a new way of life for many Americans.

Later, Cooke observed that "before December (1935) . . . it became apparent that the industry was not going to use even a substantial portion of the funds available for rural electrification, and farm organizations of a cooperative character forged to the front as the principal borrowers under the REA program."

DURING REA's first frustrating year, Cooke and his assistants had often talked about making loans to farmer cooperatives to carry on the work of rural electrification. For a number of reasons, no one had taken the idea very seriously.

While there seemed cogent reasons against making loans to cooperatives, REA was left with no place else to turn. By the end of 1935, it was clear that commercial electric companies were not going to apply for REA loans and that some other form of organization would have to fill the vacuum.

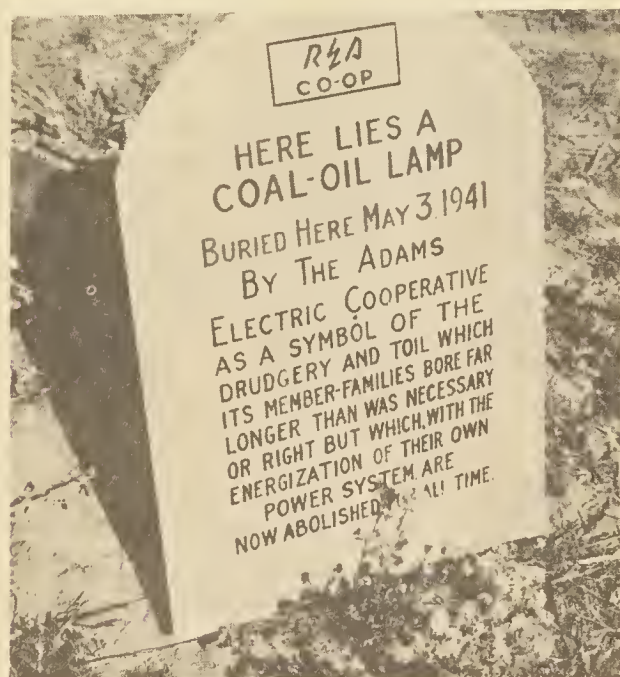
In early 1936, companion bills were introduced in Congress directing the REA Administrator to give preference in making loans to "States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples' utility districts, and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited-dividend associations."

The REA bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska and in the House by Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, later Speaker of the House. At House hearings, the only opposing briefs were filed by the Committee of Utility Executives of Washington, D. C., which represented the electric power companies, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The measure squeaked by in committee by a margin of but one vote.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held no public hearings, and Senator Norris explained why in a floor speech on February 25, 1936:

"There are all kinds of organizations in almost every State in the Union—farmers' organizations, consumers' organizations, commercial organizations—which would have been glad to appear; but they were all in favor of the bill."

Congress passed the bill, and it was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 20, 1936.





# The Wonderful Life of M

*It's a story of 10-cent cotton, the four-month school, \$30 teachers and a 70-hour week on*

*the railroad. We hope we'll never have to live it, but we love to hear Mr. Cunningham*

(Editor's note: As we told you last month, J. Harley Cunningham is a man of many travels and occupations. We found out, when we met him a couple of weeks ago, he's also a man of infectious good humor, keen perceptions, exact recollections, and strong opinions. In future issues, we will bring you his regular report on how the world looks when seen from behind an old roll-top desk in a farmhouse on Indian Trail, Route 1. First, we present the life of Mr. Cunningham, as he wrote it.)

I was born September 1, 1894, near Bryson City, N. C. For the first two years of my life I did as most all babies did at that time. I got my food the hard way and not in a bottle.

I was in the middle of a family of 11 children. I had to fight both large and small to get my way. My father owned a 75-acre farm of mountain land. We made our food on the farm. I caught and sold opossum hides for my spending money. I never asked my father for money for I always knew in advance he did not have it. I never knew him to owe more than \$25 at one time. We lived on our income.

At age 16 after the four-month school was out, I was logging with a yoke of oxen. It was cold and snow was on the ground. I told my daddy that if he would let me, I would rather go

to Judson, N. C., and work at a big band saw mill. I shall never forget: He cleared his throat and said, "Sonnie, I will never have any wealth to give to you. I have never kept you out of school to work. Now I will never hold you back from doing the thing you think best. If you can do better there than you are here, you are at liberty to try."

On the 12th of January, 1912, I went to Judson and got a job at \$1.50 per day for 10 hours. I worked there until time to go back to school.

Next year I taught school in the western edge of Cherokee County just 1½ miles from the Tennessee and Georgia state line. No one had finished a school there in the past 10 years, but I did. I needed the money.

It was a little rough and near Ducktown, Tenn., a mining town. I got \$30 per month. There was no money in the treasury so I swapped one \$30 voucher for a cow and sold the cow for \$30.

When the four-month school was out, I went to Murphy to get the rest of my money. There was not enough to pay me. The bank gave me \$27.50 per voucher and I got my money and went home.

Soon my brother, who was a telegraph operator in Monroe, got me a job as commissary clerk for J. M. Darden on the 2nd Division of SAL Railroad.

ON the Monday before the REA man was to come, the power company held a meeting. I asked where they would go with their line. They said they'd get to me, but they wouldn't come any farther. I told them that if I signed up with them, I felt like I'd be working against my neighbors.

Then on Wednesday, a man named Karns from REA came down and held a meeting at the school.

I guess there were about a hundred there. He said, "Here's \$400,000.

Take it or leave it."

Nobody said anything for awhile, so finally I said, "Let's take it."





# unningham

*tell it, and we think you will too.*

I later transferred to the shop in Monroe, 70 hours per week and 11 cents per hour, making \$8.25 per week (overtime for Sunday). Later I transferred to the round house and all I had to do was fire the stationary boiler, run the engine that pulled the machinery, run the drill press, and issue oil for the road engines.

**Thirteen hours at night, \$1.25 straight time** and seven days per week. That was hard but it beat opossum hunting for cash.

I was a free man for six months. When I was 21½, I got married.

We went to Ducktown. I worked 1,180 feet under ground and Ada (my wife) worried about me. I made \$2.25 per day for nine hours work. I was chucker for two drills called water liners. One day when taking a drill down, a rock fell and hit me. It was not big enough to do me any damage, but I thought it might be safer on top of the ground.

We moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and I again went to work for the Southern Railroad at 11 cents per hour, 10 hours per day, seven days per week. We got a room for \$2 per week.

Ada was very good at saving. I never was, for I had never had anything to save. We could buy mixed sausage for 10 cents per pound. Ada would make grits for breakfast, we would eat the gravy from the sausage and about one-half the



J. H. Cunningham says farmers needed lights for 6,000 years before they got them. He was chairman of the membership soliciting committee during the formation of Union Electric Membership Corporation.

sausage for breakfast, and I would take the rest of the sausage for lunch.

Soon I got a promotion and raise. Twenty and one-half cents per hour and overtime pay after nine hours and for holidays and Sundays.

We were then getting into big money and we bought a nice new home for \$1,000—\$50 down and \$15 per month.

**World War I** was soon on, and the flu epidemic caused it to be necessary to work overtime. I worked as much as 36 hours without sleep a few times during the epidemic; 365 days' work at my wages would have amounted to a little above \$900. One year I made \$1,150 by staying on the job.

Soon I got a raise to 70½ cents per hour. Our home was paid for in 18 months.

*(Continued on page 39)*

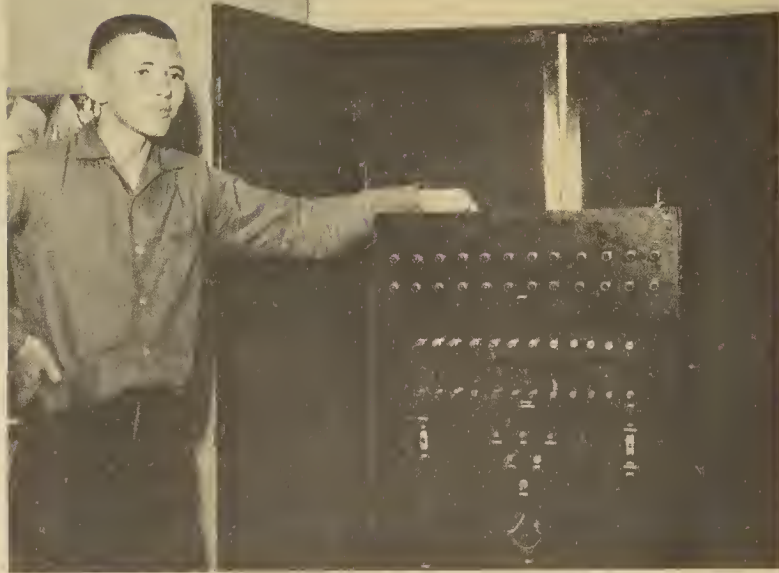
**B**UT getting the loan wasn't quite so easy. In North Carolina most cooperatives had their sign-up committees, and what salesmen they were! When a man couldn't find

a dime for factory-rolled cigarettes, it was hard to get a \$5 membership fee from him. Sometimes his politics made him reluctant. Republicans tended to look upon REA as "New Deal electricity." One of them gave right-of-way, but said there was no use for him to sign-up. "I know the Democrats will never let *me* have lights," he sighed. The leader in the sign-up could always point out that if it had not been for Republican Senator George Norris, there would have been no Rural Electrification Act. As history proved, REA meant non-partisan power.





## A FULLY TRANSISTORIZED DIGITAL COMPUTER



Hoyle S. Broome, Jr., and his computer which won first place in the Junior Physical Division of the Science Fair at Wilmington this year.

# And He's Only 14!

□ "This is a transistorized digital computer," the boy said. "It does several kinds of mathematical computations by means of the binary system. It will add, subtract, multiply or divide . . ." and, on he went, describing the electronic device contained in a big black box sitting in his parents' den.

The boy, Hoyle S. Broome, Jr., a high school freshman at Clements School in Sampson County, built the electronic brain himself. He is just 14 years old but his understanding and love of electronics and physics extend far beyond his years. Several years ago, Hoyle mastered a college physics book and devours with ease any and every piece of literature on electronics he can lay his hands on.

His understanding of electricity is underlined by the fact that he became the youngest 4-H Club member ever to win the State 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest in the summer of 1959. For this contest, which is sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association and the 32 electric cooperatives in North Carolina, Hoyle built and demonstrated an electric dehumidifier and humidistat. The machine is constructed of salvaged refrigerator parts and a few vacuum (radio)

tubes. It will remove moisture from the air in a room or small building.

How did Hoyle become interested in electronics? When did he start? He recalls his first experiment with electricity this way, "I built a crystal radio when I was in the fifth grade. Since then, I've studied a lot and kept right on experimenting." One such experiment nearly got him in trouble. He had dug a hole for launching an experimental rocket. Becoming suspicious, his father found why Hoyle sneaked off periodically and put a stop to his dangerous rocket experiments for the time being.

Hoyle's workshop contains such items as a short-wave amateur radio receiver and a "missile-minder." The latter allows him to pick up the radio signals coming from man-launched satellites. On one end of his workbench sits an oscilloscope, much like those found in television repair shops. There are other gadgets here and there, and all, in one way or another, have something to do with electricity and electronics. A standard record player sits in the Broomes' den, converted for stereophonic sound by Hoyle.

As one might guess, Hoyle's favorite school studies are those dealing with

science and mathematics. He is also a straight-A student in his other subjects. Hoyle is getting a well-rounded education in school and a more specialized education from his electric and electronic experimentations, which are carried on purely as extra-curricular activities.

"He does it all himself," Hoyle's father said. "He has learned all he knows about the binary system computer without any outside help."

Mr. and Mrs. Broome are making plans for their gifted son. In addition to encouraging him as much as they can, they hope to enroll Hoyle in a special mathematics class at Western Carolina College this summer. This class is one of several offered by the institution at Cullowhee. It is designed for high school students who show exceptional ability.

Hoyle's interest and knowledge of electronics led him to build the computer which he entered in the Junior Physical Division of the Sampson County Science Fair. It won first place in the county and Hoyle moved on to the district fair at Wilmington. His exhibit at Wilmington won for him the coveted first place district honors, the highest a student can get in the junior division.



# Hoyle's Heritage

## *Grandfather searched the unknown, too*

"COME a pretty day like this, and you've got to watch her." J. Sidney Broome was concerned about his wife, who had put out a washing while he had gone to get a load of feed. He explained that she was 88, and even with an automatic washer, she should take it easier.

His slight limp had nothing to do with age. He rolled down a sock and exposed a badly bruised ankle. "Cow kicked me off the stool, but I got her milked!"

Mr. Broome has finished a number of jobs in his 87 years and 8 months, and he didn't have to wander to find things that needed his attention. He was born only three miles from the Rough Edge, or Bethlehem community, of Union County, where he has lived since 1898.

"Most people get the wrong impression from Rough Edge's name," Mr. Broome said. "It was rough enough, but that's not how it got its name. Back when almost everybody built out of heart of pine and threw the rough outside away, there was a grog shop here built of rough-edge pine siding. It was a landmark on the way to Charlotte."

### *Gone is the Grog Shop*

The grog shop is gone, but there are other landmarks in Rough Edge, and Mr. Broome had a lot to do with them. He helped build his church, Bethlehem Methodist, not once but twice—in 1903 and 1938—and for 35 years was Sunday School superintendent.

There's the power line that runs beside Mr. Broome's farm and disappears across the horizon. The job of getting that line to his neighbors was one Mr. Broome didn't start until he had passed the age when most men retire.

Farmers in Mr. Broome's community had been trying to get electricity for about 10 years before they'd heard of REA. "Everybody wanted Duke, but Duke didn't want everybody," he recalled.

When REA scheduled a meeting to explain the new program, Duke held a meeting of its own a few days in advance.

Mr. Broome recalled asking the representatives of the company where Duke would go with its line. "They said they'd get to my place but they wouldn't get off the road.

"Then I won't sign up with you," I told them. 'I feel like I'd be working against my neighbors if I did.'

"The next Wednesday, a man named Karns from REA came down. There were 75 or 100 at his meeting. He said, 'Here's \$400,000. Take it or leave it.'

"Nobody said anything for awhile. Finally, I said, 'Let's take it.' The meeting elected me secretary-treasurer, and I started receiving subscriptions for membership."

That meeting was the beginning of Union Electric Membership Corporation which now brings electricity to rural families in parts of five counties.

Later, when it appeared that the small electric cooperatives scattered across the state could gain some of the advantages of size through a service organization, he helped form Tarheel Electric Membership Association. For several years he was a member of Tarheel's board.



Mr. and Mrs. J. Sidney Broome, Monroe, Route 5. They have 10 children living, 32 grandchildren and 35 great-grandchildren. Three of the Broome's children are school principals, two are teachers, and two others have been teachers. Mr. Broome was the first secretary of Union Electric Membership Corporation and later president.

The biggest problem in getting Union started, according to Mr. Broome, was that many people wanted to wait for Duke. He recalled that two neighbors made a pact that they would never take electricity from the cooperative. One of them finally went to the other and asked to be relieved from the agreement. The other held out for Duke.

"He died without ever getting electricity," Mr. Broome said sadly.

### *We had to Learn*

People often were unsympathetic with the cooperative's need for right-of-way. One man wouldn't let Union cross his property, so it had to build an extra three miles without a single meter. When the man applied for service for his home, the board was tempted to turn him down. "But we could not afford to be vindictive," Mr. Broome said. "We had to learn to give and take, and we voted to give him service."

Mr. Broome was 68 years old when he first lived in a house with lights. That was in 1939. The uses of electricity have gone far beyond what he expected.

"The truth is," he said, "it's beyond what anybody expected, and we haven't fathomed it yet."

He believes nothing has meant more to rural people than "the fact they can have hot and cold running water and refrigeration. Of course, the women folk prize their washers and electric ranges," he added.

The establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration was a big step in getting power that permitted rural people to have these conveniences, but it was just the first step. There had to be organizations which would borrow the money and do the job. Farmers like Mr. Broome had the courage to organize and pioneer a field of utility service filled with unknowns.



## a VOTE for GOATS



Virginia Vida, her father, Col. Frank Vida, and Harry Wilson, Rutherford EMC electrification advisor, look over some of the 50 goats in the Vida herd on their Polk farm.

THE 25TH anniversary of REA finds all kinds of people living on the lines of North Carolina's electric cooperatives:

... the venerable farmer, who, after living more than half of his life in the dark lands, became a charter member of the electric cooperative that lighted his life and lightened his labors;

... the farmer's son, who has had electricity during most of his adult life, but can still remember the drudgery of farm chores in those days before REA; and

... the farmer's grandson, who has no memories of a life without light, and who takes for granted such marvels as electric trains, television sets, and freezers full of garden fresh vegetables in January.

To this hub of the cooperative family have been added many new spokes in this last quarter-century. One of the strongest of these is the growing membership list of retired folks, who sought a rural retreat for their rest, and, more often than not, a site for a new occupation, and found both in an electrified countryside.

Col. and Mrs. Frank Vida, of Mill Spring, Route 1, belong to this group. Five years ago they purchased 218 acres of rolling farm land in Polk County, christened it "White Oak Farm," built a charming rural dwelling thereon, became members of the Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, and established a haven for their retirement, and a setting for their varied hobbies and their new business, the breeding of goats.

Though very new members of Rutherford EMC, the Vidas are just as mindful of its service as are its charter members. They know that 25 years ago, an operation like that now existing at White Oak Farm would not have been possible—and people like them would probably not have considered retiring to that area.

"Our cooperative gives us the best electric service we have ever had," says Mrs. Vida. "We do everything with electricity. Why, if the electricity stops, we stop! And yet, in the five years we've been members of Rutherford Electric, we haven't been without service—not even during the snow storm this winter."

To call the Vidas' goats a "business"

is perhaps a misnomer, for here is a family who has successfully combined a hobby with a profit-making business. The Vidas love the 50 four-legged creatures that occupy such a big portion of their lives, and give them their tenderest care until such time as they are sold.

It's a storybook scene from *Heidi* to see Virginia Vida coming across a knoll, leading some 20 kids, who follow her as faithfully as puppies. Virginia is the only one of the four Vida children who lives at home.

Although the "big farming" at White Oak Farm is done on "the shares," the three Vidas care for the purebred, registered Nubians themselves. The kids are kept for six weeks after birth in the Vidas' spacious kitchen, where they are fed from nipples, soft-drink bottles. If there is a surplus of milk, they may be bottled for longer than six weeks. They are then moved to the barn with the other goats, or to the "parlor" of the "old" farm house, which stands beside the barn. (Both the barn and the second house have electric lights; there is a spot-light on the barnyard; and a second refrigerator is kept in the old house to store the goats' milk.) The "parlor" is carpeted with straw; and, to add a homey touch, there are pictures on the wall.

The Vidas are mainly interested in breeding goats, but they do sell some milk to neighbors—lots of it to those of Scandinavian descent.

"One of our Norwegian neighbors, who believes, as we do, in the health-giving value of goat's milk," recounts Mrs. Vida, "came by tractor in the middle of

(Continued on Page 25)



Col. and Mrs. Frank Vida read the 1957 handbook of the American Goat Raisers Association. Col. Vida is president of the N. C. Goat Raisers Association.



# The Winner of our Silver Jubilee Scholarship



Jane Blakely  
\$500 and a radio-record player

□ Jane Blakely, a junior at Ellerbe High School, is winner of *The Carolina Farmer's* Silver Jubilee Scholarship Contest. Given a choice of \$200 in cash now, or \$500 to be held in trust until she enrolls in college, Jane accepted the \$500 scholarship.

As local winner for her electric cooperative, Jane also won a Motorola radio-record player, valued at \$100. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Blakely, of Ellerbe, Route 1, are members of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, whose headquarters are at Wadesboro.

Jane's essay, on "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work," was one of 504 entered in the contest. Her entry, consisting both of answers to 20 questions and a 400-word essay, was judged the winner on April 4, but she knew nothing about it until April 21.

Heyward McKinney, manager, and B. B. Covington, president of Pee Dee Electric, arranged with school officials to present the record player and check for \$500 at a surprise chapel program.

Jane is the regular pianist at chapel, and she said she first suspected something when she was told she wouldn't play that morning.

A championship 4-H'er whose home economics project won her a trip to 4-H Club Congress in Chicago last fall, Jane plans to use her scholarship money to help out at Wake Forest or Woman's College.

Jane said she did most of the research for her essay by reading old issues of *The Carolina Farmer* and a fact sheet issued by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

She sent in her essay "at the last minute," after spending a week preparing it.

Judges for the contest were Gwyn Price, chairman of the State REA; Mrs.

Harry B. Caldwell, public relations director of the N. C. State Grange; Robert Boal, agricultural economist and cooperative specialist at N. C. State College; William S. Humphries, farm editor, *The News & Observer*; and R. Oliver Crawley, vice-president, Walker Martin, Inc.

The judges also selected the local cooperative winners, each of whom will receive a Motorola radio-record player identical to the one awarded to Jane. In future issues we will bring you some excerpts from the winning essays.

Following are the local winners and their schools:

**Albemarle EMC:** Janie Stallings, Perquimans High. **Blue Ridge EMC:** W. G. Farthing, Jr., Bethel High. **Brunswick EMC:** Erdeen Grissett, Shallotte High.

**Burke-McDowell EMC:** Ted Lamar Duckworth, Salem High School. **Carteret-Craven EMC:** Emma Jean Lawrence, Smyrna High School. **Central EMC:** Brenda Gayle Brown, Jordan-Matthews High. **Cornelius EMC:** Harold Dean Harrelson, Celeste Henkle High School.

**Davidson EMC:** Linda Kaye Ridge, Pilot High. **Davie EMC:** Dorothy Hostettler, Scotts High School. **Edgecombe-Martin EMC:** Dorothy Jean Keel, Robertsonville High. **Four County EMC:** Marlene Smith, Bladenboro High. **French Broad EMC:** Tony Honeycutt, Cane River High.

**Halifax EMC:** Panthea Anne Twitty, John Graham High. **Harkers Island EMC:** Margaret Ann Lewis, Smyrna Consolidated. **Haywood EMC:** Marie Wood, Crabtree-Iron Duff School.

**Jones-Onslow EMC:** Lydia Willialene Odum, Swansboro High. **Lumbee River EMC:** Johnny Memory, Wagram High. **Ocracoke EMC:** Brenda Joyce Ballance,

(Continued on page 26)

## Famous For Quality



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## Still Time

### Frying Pan-Cooking Pot

Members of the Electric Membership Corporations listed below will have until **May 31** to take advantage of the special electric frying pan-cooking pot offer announced in the March and April issues of the *Carolina Farmer*.

- Albemarle, Hertford.
- Central, Sanford.
- Four County, Burgaw.
- Lumbee River, Red Springs.
- Pitt & Greene, Farmville.
- Randolph, Asheboro.
- Roanoke, Rich Square.
- Tri-County, Goldsboro.
- Wake, Wake Forest.

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FOUR of the congressional candidates in the May 28th primaries have voting records on REA and related resource development. We present their record votes on page 21.

In addition, we asked all of those candidates with opposition to answer how they would vote on three key issues that govern your ability to get adequate electric service and help determine how much you will pay for it. We would consider a "yes" vote on all three issues favorable.

□ Here are the questions and explanatory material presented to the candidates, followed by their answers:

For many years, the Rural Electrification Act has provided that the Administrator of REA make feasible loans to borrowers for the purpose of providing adequate electric and telephone service to rural consumers on an area coverage basis, the loans to be for a period of 35 years at not more than 2% interest.

**1. Would you support the continuation of this Act without change?**

Every five years, rural consumers are doubling their demand for electricity, and there is a continuing need for large capital investment to heavy-up to meet this demand, as well as for line extensions to new consumers. In some sections of the country, the cost of existing wholesale

power has risen to the point where it is feasible for some groups of cooperatives to generate and transmit their own power. In other sections the threat of competitive cooperative generation and transmission has helped keep wholesale power costs low.

For 24 years, Congress has approved sufficient REA loan funds to enable borrowers to meet the foregoing needs.

**2. Would you vote for sufficient funds to enable REA to meet all of these borrowing needs?**

For 54 years the nation's laws have provided that non-profit cooperative and municipal electric systems should be given the first opportunity to buy all surplus power generated at federal power projects. These systems are not given a preference

as to the price at which this power is sold—only as to the *first opportunity* to buy the power. This is known as the preference principle. Being able to purchase federal power has often strengthened the bargaining position of the cooperatives and the municipalities in what would otherwise be a wholesale power monopoly. Using 1953 as a typical year, statistics show that the commercial utilities purchased 16.1 per cent of such federal power, private industry purchased 25 per cent, and the cooperatives and municipalities purchased only 32.1 per cent.

**3. Would you support the 54-year-old "preference" principle whereby non-profit cooperative and municipal electric systems are accorded first opportunity to buy all surplus power generated at federal power projects?**



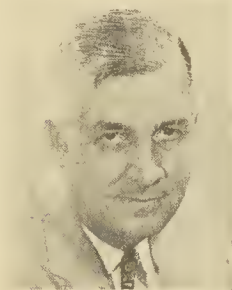
## THE SENATE

**B. Everett Jordan**, of Saxapahaw, came to the Senate on appointment April 19, 1958, and was elected Nov. 4, 1958. He has cast four record votes on rural electrification. Each vote was favorable, in the opinion of Tarheel Electric Membership Association. Senator Jordan answered "yes" to each of the foregoing questions, and elaborated on each.

His answers: (1) Yes, until REA organizations build their financial reserves to a reasonable level and until the cost of service to consumers is competitive with other sources of service, I think it would be unwise to change the present interest rate structure. (2) Yes. Much care must be exercised in administering this law to make sure that there is no un-

fair or unreasonable extension of traditional service areas by either REA organizations or private companies which would involve so-called "robbing" of service areas. (3) Yes, with the understanding that all surplus generated power is used by the purchasing units and is not dumped.

**Bob Gregory**, of Greensboro, one of three candidates opposing Jordan in the Democratic primary, answered all three questions favorably, and in the same words: "Based on the short explanation that precedes the question, my answer is, yes."



Hewlett

**Addison Hewlett**, of Wilmington, has never served in Congress, but as Speaker of the House in the 1959 General Assembly, was instrumental in the passage of legislation sought by the rural

electric cooperatives. He answered "yes" to each of the three questions.



McIntosh

**Robert McIntosh**, of Charlotte, is a fourth candidate for the Senate. His answers to the three questions: (1) Definitely yes. I would insist upon honest administration for the benefit of the farmers. (2) Definitely yes. Here again is a just law. We should guard against those who would abuse the law for their own personal, selfish gain. (3) Yes, provided this law benefits the majority of the people. I would not discard the possibility that a few non-profit cooperative and municipal systems may abuse this law. Here again, we need honest administration more than we need a new law.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### 1st District

Rep. Herbert Bonner is opposed by State Rep. Walter Jones for this seat.



Bonner

**Herbert Bonner**, of Washington, has represented his district continuously since Nov. 5, 1940. In that time, he has compiled the most favorable rural electrification voting record of any member of the state's delegation in the House. Out of 35

record votes cast on pertinent bills, he has voted favorable 31 times, for a score of 89 per cent. Representative Bonner did not answer the three questions, but sent the following statement:

"Since I've been in Congress, I have always been a strong advocate and worker for the REA program; in fact, while I was secretary to Congressman Lindsay Warren, I assisted in getting one or two REA co-ops established and also since I have been a member of Congress.

"It has been a wonderful program and a lifesaver to the men, women and children of our rural areas. I don't think the lights would ever have been turned on in some sections if it had not been for REA. I have no fight with the power companies, because I think that both the power companies and REA can do an outstanding job in their respective fields. I have al-

ways voted for and supported the REA program."



Jones

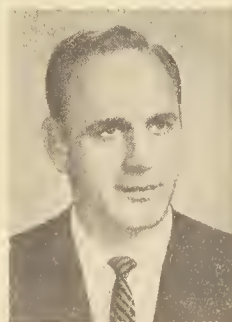
ers in eastern North Carolina would be without electricity. If REA hadn't done the job, it would not have been done. (2) Yes, because the service should continue to be provided at a minimum cost. (3) Yes. This is a principle which permits the largest number of people to be served at minimum cost.

### 3rd District

Rep. Graham Barden is retiring from this seat, and there is a field of five in the Democratic primary race. Robert Stallings of New Bern and David Rose of Goldsboro didn't answer the questions. David Henderson, Wallace; S. A. Chalk, Jr., Morehead City; and James O. Simpkins, New Bern, did.

**S. A. Chalk**, of Morehead City, answered all three unfavorably, in the opinion of Tarheel Electric Membership Association. His answers: (1) No. I believe in cooperatives and have worked for mutual insurance companies all my

life. The advantages of these plans offset the disadvantages, but no taxpayer is entitled to borrow money from the government at a lower rate than the government has to pay for the money itself. (2) No. Our only salvation lies in eliminating the government from all lending activities, because the Congress as presently operated is irresponsible in fiscal matters. This irresponsibility compounds the difficulty for cooperatives. The cooperatives would be better off to do financing in the open market and get from under control of federal government. (3) I am opposed to the federal government generating power in the first place since this is a service that can be operated by private industry, and in the long run would provide power at lower cost. Equal preference is the proper way to distribute power with no purchaser having prior preference whether it be public or privately operated.



Henderson

**David Henderson**, of Wallace, is attorney for Four County Electric Membership Corporation, Burgaw. He answered all three questions favorably: (1) Yes, without change as to loan period or interest rate, in view of the Pace Act area-coverage provisions which in substance was a contract between the government and the



borrowers, and in view of certainty that an increased interest rate would affect the ability of some borrowers to repay loan principals. (2) Yes. Since it has been a national public policy for 24 years to make such funds available. I think the Congress should also protect the territory of the rural electric cooperatives by the enactment of positive and specific legislation regarding the territory which cooperatives now serve. (3) Yes. The development of our natural resources as federal power projects should inure first to the benefit of other government agencies, to municipalities and cooperative systems in preference to other systems.

**James O. Simpkins**, state representative, of New Bern, answered all questions favorably: (1) Yes, absolutely! REA has done more for our rural families than any other federal act or agency. Many farmers would be without electricity today if REA had not provided it at lower total cost. (2) Yes, in committee and on the floor of Congress would be proud to do so. I am opposed to federal subsidies to "Big Business," mergers by big business as a tax-dodge, and detest monopolies. And I don't like the "wheeling charge" big power companies make to REA. (3) Yes, and I would favor a guaranteed price (low) to non-profit cooperatives. I have been "on record" for years as a staunch supporter of REA, as I know it helps the farmer and rural families.



Simpkins

#### 5th District

There are two candidates from Leaksville trying to unseat the incumbent Ralph Scott. Thomas C. Ealy answered the questions; Allen Ivey, Jr., didn't.

**Rep. Ralph Scott**, of Danbury, is running for his third term. He did not answer questions, but said he had supported REA and would continue to do so. According to the record, he has supported rural electrification and related measures 73 per cent of the time. He has cast 11 favorable votes out of a possible 15.



Ealy

**Thomas C. Ealy**, of Leaksville, scored 100 per cent. He answered all questions with a flat "yes."

#### 6th District

**Rep. Carl Durham** is retiring from Con-

gress, and **W. H. Murdock**, 10th Ju-



Murdock

**dicial District solicitor**, of Durham, and **Horace Kornegay**, of Greensboro, are seeking the seat. Kornegay didn't answer the questionnaire.

**W. H. Murdock** answered all questions with a favorable, unequivocal, "Yes."

#### 9th District

**Bedford Black** is the only one of three Democratic candidates here to answer the questionnaire.

**Black** is the Kannapolis lawyer who beat **Charlie Cannon's** man for the State House of Representatives in 1958, and then was "blackened out" of the news back home by *the Kannapolis Independent*, which enjoys Cannon's paternalism.

**Black** is opposing the incumbent, **Hugh Alexander** of Kannapolis, and **Worth Folger** of Sparta.

**Rep. Hugh Q. Alexander**, of Kannapolis, wrote that he looked with favor upon the REA, "and would not vote for any legislation which would hamper its continued great service to the people of our nation. His voting record is only 65% favorable.



Black

**Bedford Black**, of Kannapolis, answered all questions favorably: (1) Yes. I would like to state, however, that at anytime I can be shown that this Act can be improved upon, I stand ready to vote to make that change and to support it to the fullest extent of my ability.

I am afraid that as I moved from parsonage to parsonage with my father, which was always located in a city, that it was not until the great **Kerr Scott** pointed out these needs did I become aware of them. I supported him and his program, and I shall support you and your program as I presently understand it. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. The preference principle is a very wise one. It has helped to take care of needs which private industry could not or did not take care of.

#### 10th District

**David Clark** of Lincolnton and **Phillip N. Alexander** of Charlotte will fight it out for the honor of facing Republican **Rep. Charles R. Jonas** of Lincolnton in the general elections next November.



P. Alexander

**Phillip Alexander**, of Charlotte, answered favorably to each question: (1) Most definitely. REA since its birth has been a vital instrument in a move towards true prosperity for the farmer, other rural population, as well as the manufacturer. Better

than 98 per cent of these United States is literally in "the light" today. This situation exists largely due to the many and excellent efforts and struggles of the REA. (2) Positively, yes! It is my honest opinion, after careful and impartial consideration, that were the REA to suffer loan fund setbacks, it would be most harmful to the entire nation's economy and well-being. (3) Most certainly, yes! After 54 years this principle has certainly proved to be of true worth and value.



Clark

**David Clark**, of Lincolnton, answered: (1) Yes, however, I feel that the interest rate charged should be kept in line with the cost of money to the federal government; and to that point, I am definitely opposed to the present

high interest-tight money policies. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

#### 12th District (Democratic Primary)

Three candidates seek nomination for the seat left vacant by the death of **Rep. David Hall**. They are **Roy A. Taylor**, **Black Mountain**; **T. D. Bryson, Jr.**, **Bryson City**; and **Shelby E. Horton, Jr.**, **Asheville**.



Bryson

**Thad Bryson, Jr.**, of Bryson City, answered favorably to all three questions. He said: (1) Yes, I would support this, taking into consideration the low rate of interest. (2) Yes, within reason. (3) Yes, I would support this because it would ultimately promote private enterprise.



Horton

**Shelby E. Horton, Jr.**, of Asheville, answered: (1) Yes but I would reserve

(Continued on page 27)



## Here's How Incumbents Voted

Votes in color favorable in opinion of Tarheel Electric Membership Association

Y=yea; N=nay; P=paired for;

x=paired against; O=not voting.

	BONNER	HUGH ALEXANDER	SCOTT	JORDAN
1. To add \$10 million in REA loan funds for 1944	N			
2. To restore \$25 million in REA loan funds for 1948 which had been deleted in committee	Y			
3. To increase REA loan funds for 1948 by \$25 million, which the Senate had already done	Y			
4. To appropriate an additional \$300 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y			
5. To appropriate an additional \$100 million in REA loan funds for 1948	Y			
6. To appropriate an additional \$450,000 for REA's administrative expenses for 1949	Y			
7. To pass the bill setting up rural telephone program	Y			
8. To kill an Interior Department appropriation of \$3,400,000 with which transmission lines from Kerr Dam could have been built to bring power to cooperatives	N			
9. To return Interior Appropriations Bill of 1954 to committee with instructions to increase spending authority for marketing power to co-ops	Y	N		
10. To return to committee (reject) bill to give Niagara water power to commercial power companies	Y	N		
11. To pass above Niagara bill	Y	Y		
12. Amendment (to Atomic Energy Act of 1954) permitting patent owners to deny their use to others, thereby paving way for atomic energy monopoly	N	Y		
13. To return to committee the 1954 Atomic Energy Act that excluded rural electric cooperatives from participation	Y	N		
14. Atomic Energy Act of 1954 without amendments protecting public interest	N	Y		
15. For at least 2 hours debate on Frying Pan-Arkansas federal power project	N	N		
16. To accept Senate-House report on Public Works Appropriations of 1956 which included power projects	Y	Y		
17. To kill bill directing AEC to speed atomic energy program	N	N		
18. To return to committee (reject) above bill	N	N		
19. To permit consideration of the Kerr Bill which prevented Interior Dept. from raising power rates to cooperatives in Southwest	Y	Y		
20. Passage of Kerr Bill	Y	O		
21. Investigation of federal money policy; defeat of this in 1957 increased pressure for higher REA interest rate	Y	N	N	
22. To permit State of New York (instead of commercial power companies) to develop Niagara power	Y	Y	Y	
23. Amendment to prevent federal construction of two atomic power reactors	N	N	N	
24. To amend AEC bill in 1957 to make it unfavorable to co-ops and public bodies	N	N	N	
25. To add \$30 million in 1958 appropriations to speed up previously-approved power projects	N	N	N	
26. To send Public Works bill for 1959 back to committee for striking out power projects	N	N	N	
27. 1959 Public Works bill authorizing certain projects on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, hydro power, etc.	Y	Y	Y	
28. To recommit TVA Self Financing	N	N	Y	
29. TVA Self Financing	Y	Y	N	
30. Price-Humphrey—to restore loan-making authority to REA Administrator	Y	Y	Y	Y
31. Override Veto of Price-Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y
32. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, including "new starts" on resource projects	Y	Y	Y	Y
33. Override Veto of 1960 Public Works	Y	Y	Y	
34. Public Works Appropriations for 1960, reduced 2½ per cent from original	Y	Y	Y	Y
35. Override Veto of 2nd 1960 Public Works Appropriations	Y	Y	Y	Y
PER CENT OF VOTES CAST THAT WERE FAVORABLE	89	65	73	100





Mars Hill College in western North Carolina has the biggest junior college enrollment in the state.

**T**HIS YEAR the first of World War II's crop of babies knocked on college doors for admission. The youngsters found entrance through the schools' portals tougher than listings in the social register.

The institutions have become acutely fussy about backgrounds—specifically,

academic backgrounds. Before opening their doors, they examined students' high school grades, gave so-called "intelligence tests." Only the better applicants got in.

And for good reasons.

Most U. S. colleges and universities, including North Carolina's, were built during pre-war days when there were

fewer children and less demand for higher education.

Births during the 1940's practically doubled any previous decade. These kids have started coming of college age. Many of their parents served in the armed forces or technical industries where education is highly valued.

The parents want their children to attend college and have the cash to send them. But there're just more youngsters than the colleges' physical facilities can handle.

The result: Practically every four-year college has set up a selective system, based on applicants' high school grades and scores on ability and knowledge tests.

What happens, then, to the kids who don't qualify, or don't have the cash for tuition?

The problem has put wind in the sail of the state's fastest growing educational medium—the two-year junior college.

Originally founded in the Middle West, the junior college has grown to 677 fully accredited ones in the United States, 24 of them located in North Carolina. They enroll 905,062 students—or

## *The Juniors*

Junior colleges in North Carolina are: Asheville-Biltmore, Asheville, local. Brevard College, Brevard, Methodist. Campbell College, Buie's Creek, Baptist. Carver College (Negro), Charlotte, local. Charlotte College, Charlotte, local. Chowan Junior College, Murfreesboro, Baptist. Garner-Webb College, Boiling Springs, Baptist. Gaston Technical Institute, Gastonia, state. Immanuel Lutheran College (Negro), Greensboro, Lutheran. Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk, Presbyterian. Louisburg College, Louisburg, Methodist. Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, Baptist. Mitchell Col-

lege, Statesville, Presbyterian. Mount Oliver College, Mount Olive, Baptist. Oak Ridge Military Institute, Oak Ridge, nonprofit. Peace College, Raleigh, Presbyterian. Pineland College and Edwards Military Institute, Salemburg, nonprofit. Presbyterian Junior College, Maxton, Presbyterian. Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, Catholic. St. Genevieve of the Pines, Asheville, Catholic. St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh, Episcopal. Warren Wilson College, Swannanoa, Presbyterian. Wilmington College, Wilmington, county. Wingate College, Wingate, Baptist.



one out of every four students attending college this year.

The Old North State's 24, ranking seventh in number nationally, dot cities, towns and countryside from mountains to sea. Louisburg College, organized in 1855, is one of America's oldest junior colleges. Charlotte College, begun in 1946, is one of the youngest.

Because of the large number of junior colleges, most local areas in the state are within accessibility of at least one. This means students who can't afford a large college can attend a nearby two-year school while living at home, reducing the principal cost of away-from-home schooling.

Junior colleges also catch the overflow failing to meet the four-year college qualifications. It should be pointed out that many students fail big school requirements, not because of lack of ability, but because they loaf through high school.

Junior college offers a chance to catch up and show ability, which, if promising, can move the students on into their third year at the big college.

Since 90 per cent of all college failures occur in the first two years, junior colleges weed out students who cannot succeed in college before they become burdens on large institutions. It's easier in a small school to identify such pupils early, and to steer them into work fitting their capabilities.

The two-year college can be a proving ground for many. It can be exploratory for others who may not have decided on their vocational or professional objective.

Most four-year institutions recognize and support the junior college role. Appalachian State Teachers College, under president William H. Plemmons, has initiated a program for preparing junior college teachers.

Dr. Jesse Bogue, secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges, has conducted classes at ASTC in junior college administration and teaching.

Typical degrees granted by junior colleges are A.A. and A.C., representing Associate in Art and Associate in Commerce. The two-year colleges thus produce skilled technicians and assistants.

For example, the girl who doesn't fancy herself as a lady-doctor, but who is interested in medicine, can become a medical secretary through training at Lees-McRae College at Banner Elk. She graduates highly skilled and much in demand for a well-paying job.

Many Tar Heel institutions specialize as "finishing" schools for girls and military schools for boys. Fifteen offer special religious training.

One important advantage of the junior college is its size. Student populations in Carolina range from 70 at Oak Ridge Military Institute to 1,000 at Mars Hill.

Most are in the 200 to 800 bracket. This permits small, more intimate classes and encourages greater participation in student activities. A youth's chances of making the basketball or debating squad are much greater than at the 7,000-student university.

Five of the state's junior colleges are publicly controlled and charge nominal fees. Tuition for a year at Wilmington College comes to about \$210, plus books and small laboratory fees.

Privately controlled institutions are slightly higher, but not much, depending on their exclusiveness. A year's expenses

at Louisburg College costs about \$690, and can be paid quarterly.

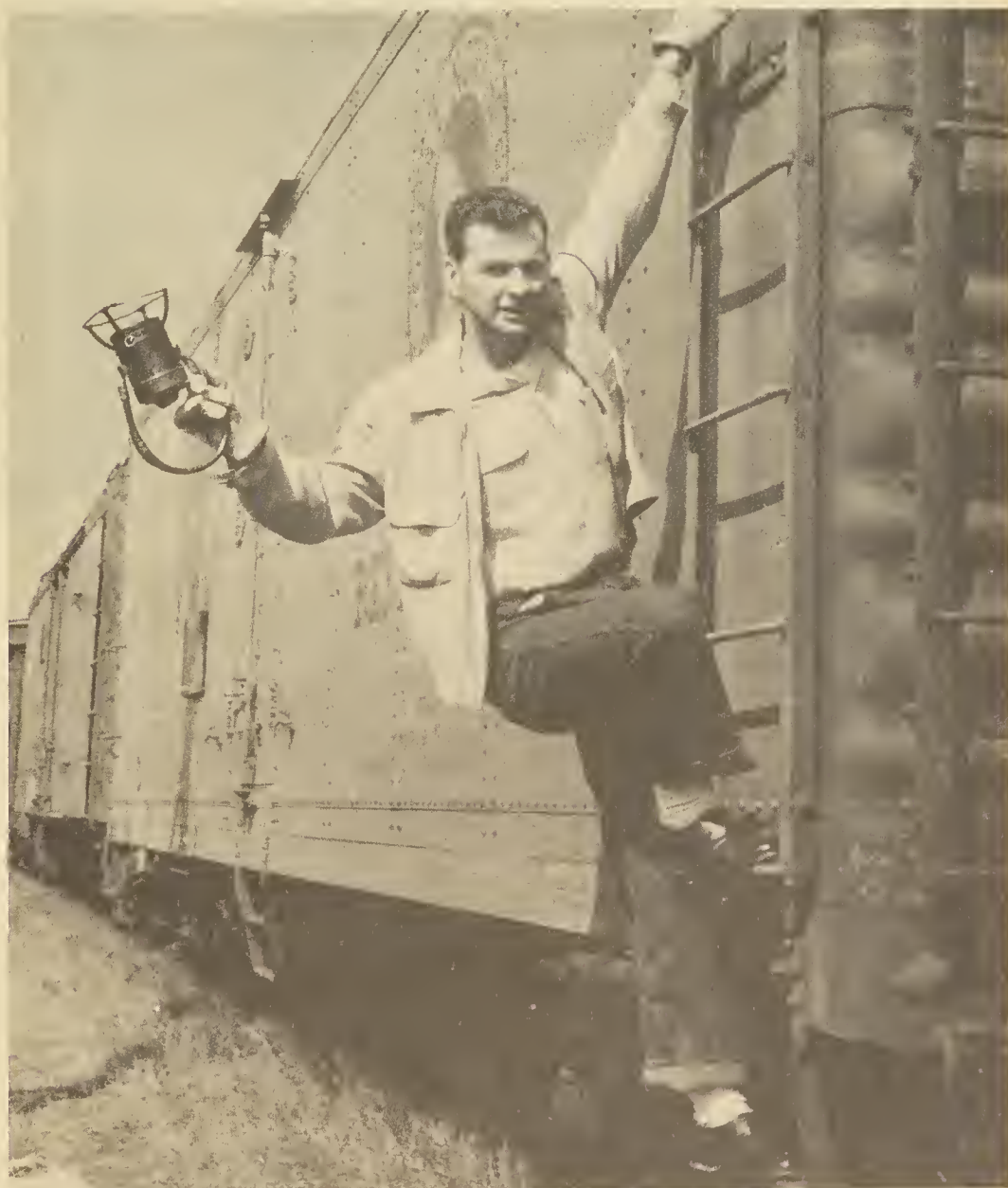
A new breed of junior colleges arising is the "community college," so-called because it offers subjects to adults and youth who live and work locally.

Examples of the community institutions are the Asheville-Biltmore, Charlotte and Wilmington Colleges. The state considers their services so worthwhile that financial help is given through the Community College Act.

Community colleges have grown like bamboo sprouts. Wilmington College rose from a yearly 200 enrollment at its beginning after the war to a present 1,000 figure, which includes adults.

Charlotte College has a 655 enrollment.

The three community colleges offer student and adult courses ranging from "Tourist Training" (which became an international model at Wilmington College) to "TV Repairing."



By attending the Charlotte "community" College, James Mahaffee was able to work as a train brakeman at the same time. Other ambitious youth attend the college at night after putting in a full day's work.



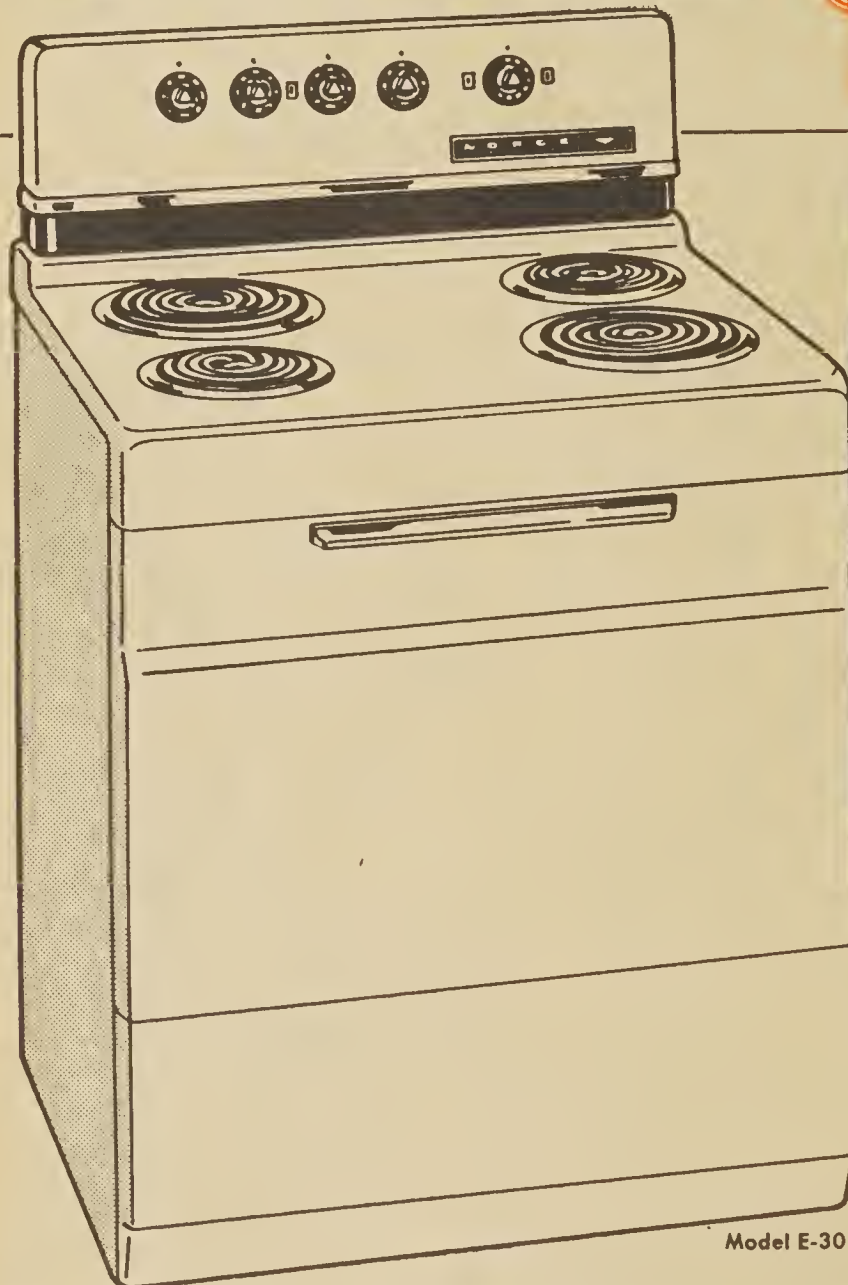
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| GRAHAM—Home Appliance Co.  | SHALLOTTE—King Furniture Co.   |
| GRANITE FALLS—Mackie Furniture Co.   | SILER CITY—Carolina Furn. & Appl.  |
| HARRELLS—R. H. Melvins Brothers  | SPENCER—Lomax Hdwe. & Appl. Co.  |
| HAVELOCK—Marine Sales Co.<br>Rose Bros. Furniture Co.<br>Slocum Furniture Co.<br>Wells Wayside Furniture | SPRING LAKE—Jones' TV & Appl.  |
| HENDERSON—Henderson Vulcanizing Co.  | SPRUCE PINE—Felts Furniture Co.  |
| HICKORY—New Hwy. Furn. & Appl. Co.   | STAR—Star Hardware Co.   |
| HUDSON—Kincaid Icard Furn. Co.   | STATESVILLE—Gordon Furniture   |
| JACKSONVILLE—Discount Furn. Co.<br>Downtown Furniture Co.  | SYLVA—Sylva Coal & Lumber Co.  |
| KANNAPOLIS—Home Appliance Center   | TABOR CITY—C. C. Soles & Sons  |
| KINGS MOUNTAIN—Baird Furniture<br>Cooper Furniture Co.   | TARBORO—Sullivan's Tire Center   |
| KINSTON—Goodyear Service Stores  | TAYLORSVILLE—Taylorsville Furn. Co.  |
| KLOC Petroleum Co.   | TILLERY—Wilkerson's Serv. Station  |
| LATTIMORE—Bell Stores, Inc.  | TROUTMAN—Belk's Furn., TV & Appl.  |
| LEAKSVILLE—Smith & Hawkins   | VILAS—M & R Furniture Co.  |
| LENOIR—Teague Furniture Co.  | WADESBORO—D. B. Goodman Co.  |
| LEXINGTON—Alexander's Home & Auto<br>Southside Furniture Co.   | WALLACE—Tire Sales Co.   |
| LINCOLNTON—Roger Furniture Co.   | WAYNESVILLE—Pearlman's   |
| LUCAMA—Renfrew Lucas & Co.   | WEST JEFFERSON—Dollar Electric Co.   |
|  | WHITEVILLE—L. K. Fuller<br>S. L. Fuller                                      |
|  | WINSTON-SALEM—Ed Kelly's, Inc.<br>Goodyear Service Stores                    |

## — Vote for Goats —

(Continued from Page 16)

the worst part of the March snowstorms to get his goat's milk."

Colonel and Mrs. Vida believe that goat breeders and dairymen are performing a very vital service to mankind by making available the milk so often prescribed for sick children, those with allergies, and for adults suffering from stomach ailments. (They, themselves, initially became interested in goats when a doctor prescribed goat's milk for one of their children.)

Sometime ago, under the auspices of the National Council of Churches, they took two goats, purchased by the Council, to Spartanburg, S. C., where the Puerto Rican Secretary of Agriculture met them in a private plane and transported the goats to his country. The breeding of goats is being encouraged there to alleviate the commonwealth's dietary problems.

White Oak Farm is situated in what appears to be the unofficial "goat center of the state." Not too far away at Bostic is the American Milk Goat Record Association, where every purebred goat in the United States is registered. And at nearby Flat Rock, Mrs. Carl Sandburg raises goats on a large scale. The Vidas have recently purchased two of the Sandburg goats.

"Goat lovers form immediate friendships with each other," according to Mrs. Vida. "And we're all rather dedicated to the job of doing away with generalizations about goats. They *don't* eat tin cans, for example. In fact, they are very finicky eaters. They'll never eat from a pan in which they've accidentally stepped."

The Vida family has many hobbies in addition to goats. Colonel Vida composes music in an attractive paneled study in his home. ("This is another hobby helped by electricity," he says. "I record a great deal of my music when I play.")

On a shelf in the study stands a photograph of a familiar face—a photograph which always draws questions from visitors to the Vida home. Mrs. Vida explains, "I was the daughter of Maj. Gen. Fox Conner. When Colonel Vida and I told my father that we were to be married, he turned all the wedding arrangements over to his young executive officer, as was the army custom." Her father's executive officer was Dwight D. Eisenhower, then a lieutenant.





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Washes like a dinner plate, spotlessly clean — assuring you of getting fresh, perfect coffee every time. Mini-Wink time and temperature control provides delicious coffee automatically. \$15.95



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coffee for  
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Probably the most efficient and economical way to supply coffee in your home to club gatherings, card parties, sewing circles. As simple to use as an 8-cup perk. Signal flashes "serve" when coffee is ready. \$24.95



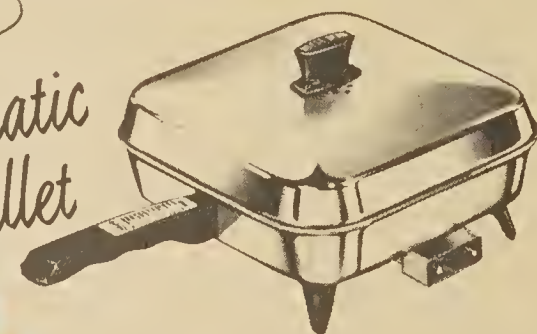
*automatic  
skillet*

**with automatic  
heat control**



**completely immersible**

Versatile 11" square skillet with aluminum cover does so many cooking tasks — frying, pan broiling, braising, and baking. 3 3/4 qt. capacity. \$23.95



## Congratulations, Willie Wiredhand!

West Bend Aluminum Company salutes the Rural Electric Systems of America, which you represent, on their Silver Jubilee.

DEPT. 32A, WEST BEND ALUMINUM CO., West Bend, Wisconsin

## Illinois Co-ops Get Generation Loan

REA Administrator Hamil had good news for some Illinois rural electric co-ops in his St. Louis speech to National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

He announced that he has approved a \$25,800,000 generation and transmission loan for the Southern Illinois Power Cooperative at Steeleville.

Southern Illinois is composed of three distribution co-ops which refused to sign a restrictive wholesale power contract with a private supplier in Illinois. In retaliation, the power company slapped a 60% rate increase on them. The new G&T loan, in the works for several years, should remove some of the pressure.

REA's announcement of the loan emphasized that it was made in compliance with the agency's traditional G&T policy.

Under this policy, REA makes G&T loans under the following conditions: (1) where no adequate and dependable source of power is available to meet consumer needs; and (2) where rates offered by existing power sources would result in a higher cost of power to the consumer than the cost from facilities financed by REA.

REA said the facilities to be financed by the loan "will result in a lower cost of power to the consumers."

## THE WINNERS

(Continued from page 17)

Ocracoke High. Pamlico-Beaufort EMC: Oliver E. Graham, III, S. W. Snowden High.

Piedmont EMC: Hilda Talley, Oak Hill High. Pitt & Greene EMC: Zeb Barrow, Snow Hill High.

Randolph EMC: Robert Douglas Williams, Liberty High. Roanoke EMC: Mary Ellen Robertson, Aurelian Springs High. Rutherford EMC: Mary Frances Johnson, Belwood High. South River EMC: Janet Faye Porter, Hobbton High.

Surry-Yadkin EMC: Jerry Leon Cheek, East Wilkes High. Tri-County EMC: Mary Lois Grady, Brogden High School. Union EMC: W. J. Greene, Stanfield High School.

Wake EMC: Roy Nelson Pearce, Wilton High. Woodstock EMC: Eric Furbee, Plymouth High.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



## ON THE RECORD

12th District

(Continued from page 20)

the right to vote for a small increase in interest rates in event of such being necessary to make available adequate funds as needed. (2) Yes, provided funds for such purpose are not more urgently needed elsewhere. (3) Yes.



Taylor

Roy A. Taylor, of Black Mountain, didn't answer the questions, but made the following statement: "I am familiar with the fine work that the REA has done in making electricity available to rural citizens.

One recipient was the house where I grew up. I will continue to support legislation needed in order to continue providing electric services for farmers and other rural people."

12th District

(Republican Primary)

Heinz Rollman, who unsuccessfully opposed now retired Rep. George Shuford for the Democratic nomination in 1958, is running as a Republican this time. He is opposed by Jack Shuler of Robbinsville, who didn't respond to the questionnaire.

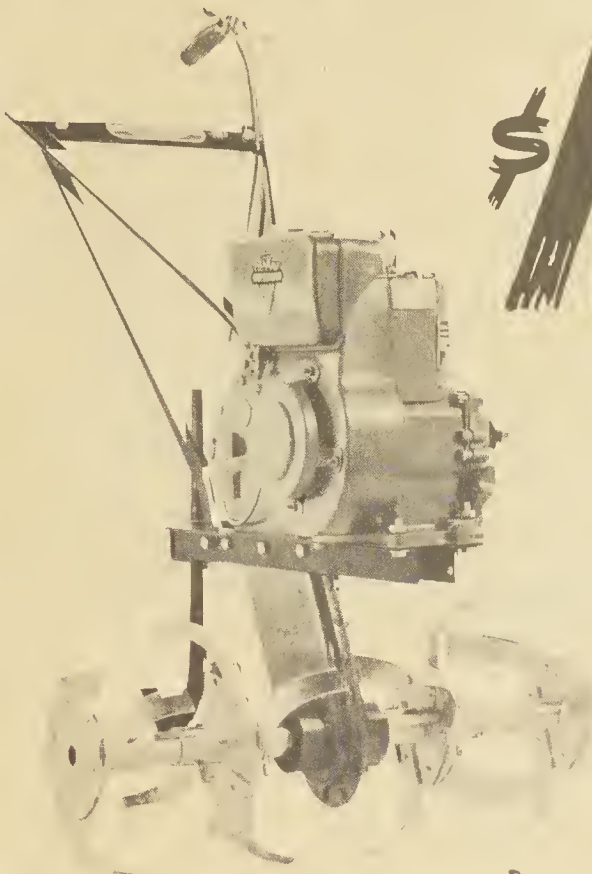


Rollman

Heinz Rollman, of Waynesville, didn't answer the questions specifically, but made the following statement: "In principle, I feel that the REA has performed wonders for rural electrification and telephone service, and I am in

favor of REA's continuing in business and enabling REA to get loans at reasonable rates, if necessary from the government, since private capital might not always be available to REA. As long as there are families in the country who need and want electricity and telephone service, and these are not being supplied at reasonable rates by private companies, it would be stupid to hamper the activities of the REA. I think the preference principle as to making surplus power available should be continued."

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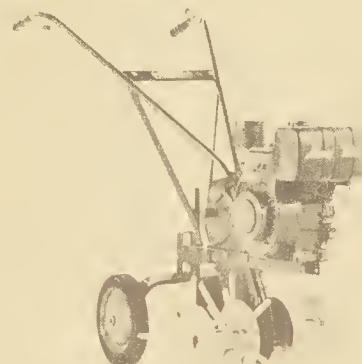
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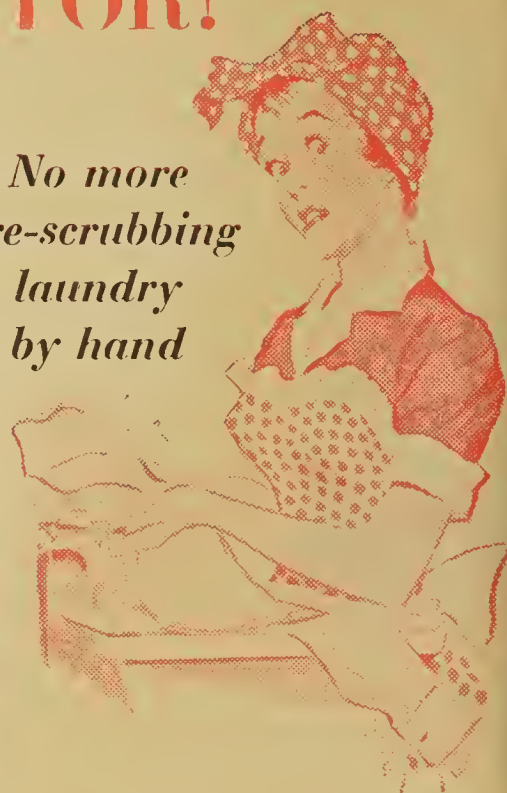


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by hand*



*No more scraping  
dirty ovens*

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in Kelvinator products can help you end  
all such nasty, time-consuming jobs!

**I**N every product made by Kelvinator you'll find exceptional quality and many worthwhile, useful things . . . all of which add up to a wonderful plus not available in any other make at any price.

#### THE PLUS THAT ENDS PRE-SCRUBBING CLOTHES

There is no automatic washer in the world, except Kelvinator, that cleans clothes so thoroughly it makes pre-scrubbing by hand needless, yet is so gentle it washes a paper napkin without tearing it.

Only Kelvinator gives you this new Deep Turbulent washing that energizes the wash-water itself to do the thorough cleaning without harsh agitator friction. Of course, you get lint filter and bleach dispenser, *all* the real important features!

#### THE PLUS THAT ENDS DIRTY OVEN CLEANING

Cooking, too, is much easier; and no electric range, except Kelvinator, has

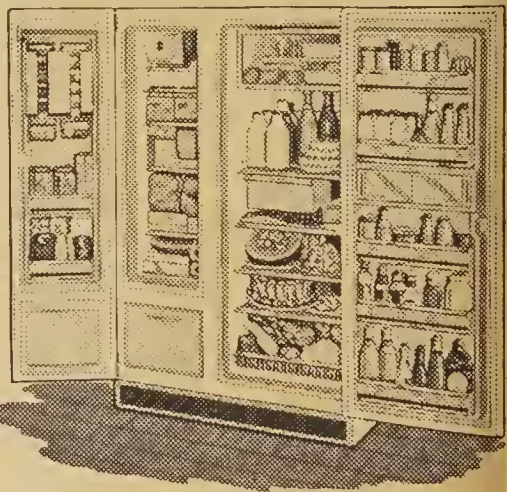
"Throw-Away" aluminum foil oven liners that end oven cleaning drudgery. Just take out soiled liners . . . slip in shiny new ones . . . in a few easy minutes!

#### THE PLUS THAT ENDS MESSY DEFROSTING

Take Kelvinator's "No-Frost" in refrigerator-freezers—the simplest, most economical way to end the awful mess of defrosting. There are no exposed, space-wasting coils on the back. And tests by the Kelvinator Institute show huge savings in electricity, nearly the cost of the refrigerator over the years.

As you can see, the Kelvinator plus is a lot of things . . . things that give you the extra usefulness and the superb quality of appliances that are built bet-

ter to serve better. This plus doesn't cost you a penny extra. But it will save your time, your labor, your disposition. See for yourself . . . at your nearest Kelvinator Dealer's.



*No foodkeeper anywhere, except the fabulous Foodarama by Kelvinator, offers you an upright freezer and big-family refrigerator, both in one cabinet. It's only 41 inches wide . . . costs much less than buying two separate units!*

*There's a PLUS for you in every appliance  
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Refrigerators, Freezers, Ranges, Washers, Dryers, Air Conditioners, Dishwashers, Water Heaters, Disposals, Dehumidifiers.





## Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

### Should high school teachers date high school students?

SANDRA COVINGTON

Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin EMC

I do not think a student should date a teacher. One reason is the usual age differences and another is that it influences other students badly. Sooner or later, the teacher would begin to seem more like a person their own age if he dates a teen-ager and the student would feel as if he could get away with such things as loafing in class, homework, etc. Usually, if he

has this feeling, he would sooner or later get out of hand. I just think that students should date people their own ages and leave off this "student-dates-teacher" stuff.

CRAIG BURNETT

Walnut, French Broad Electric

I think that it might be permissible for teachers to date students, *provided* they do not make it noticeable at school. I think it might be more logical for a man teacher to date a high school girl than for a lady teacher to date a high school boy. My reason for this is that possibly a man teacher, just out of college, might be only 3 or 4 years older than a senior girl, and they

might have a great deal in common. Circumstances, of course, might alter cases, but I see no reason why a young man shouldn't go to college and return to his community to teach and to date a girl who might be 3 or 4 years younger than he. However, this courtship should be kept on a high level, with mere friendship noticeable to the student body.

DWIGHT ROUSE

Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric

I don't think a student should date a teacher because teachers are older than students. They usually have very little in common. I think a student should date in his own age bracket instead of stepping up several years to a teacher's age.

RITA HARRIS

Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric

I don't think students should date their teachers because there would be a lot of talk among the students in the school and among the people in the community. It could cause a lot of embarrassment to the student or the teacher. I don't think a teacher would be very wise to date a student.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Dianne Ashby, of Warrensville. She says her question is one which has troubled her as well as many of her friends. "This has happened in some schools near ours," she writes.

Dianne is 14 years old and a ninth grader at the Lansing High School, where she plays basketball and belongs to the FHA Club. She also enjoys dramatics. Her parents are members of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the teen panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you \$5.



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*The  
woman's  
world-  
From  
Here*



## *The Carolina Homemaker*

Edited By Rebekah Rivers

THE AMERICAN FARM WIFE had to wait a long time for electricity, and it was an arduous wait. As a rule she had to cook for more people than her city counterpart, who had long since had electricity. She had to deliver mountains of food to harvest hands—prepared on a wood range at the hottest time of year. Her laundry was done by hand; she pumped her own water; she had to keep food from spoiling without a refrigerator. But 25 years ago, an idea was born which was to give her many of the privileges of her city sisters. It was, indeed, a great day in rural homes when the lights came on for the first time. And with that electricity came miraculous, labor-saving appliances, far more exciting than the genie of Aladdin or the miracles of Merlin. Turn the page for more about this great power, which provided many . . .



(Upper right) Washing Machine, 1900. Instructions stated that a load of wash could be finished in 3 1/2 hours.

(Upper left) Before electricity, the daily trek for water was a part of the homemaker's burdens.

(Center) The iron has come a long way, from the 19th century fluting iron to the electric irons of today. In between was the 1936 kerosene iron (above).

After electricity came, farm women went to electric cooking as fast as possible. An early range (at right) was a far-cry from the wood range, and the 1960 electric models hardly recognize their earlier counterparts.

## GREAT MOMENTS IN HOMEMAKING



*To Here...*





# A New Genie For Aladdin

*25 years ago, a magic force was brought to  
the rural home—and with it a bevy of servants with  
powers great enough to bring envy to  
Aladdin's enchanted genie.*

**Ranges.** Yes, there's magic in rural kitchens today—but it's a magic that has nothing to do with Aladdin's lamp. Today's homemaker doesn't want a magic lamp that, at best, might send out a puff of smoke, to dirty her kitchen walls! Instead, she sets her eyes on the modern magic of an electric range. Her magic wand is electricity—and her electric range contains a whole bag of tricks which are her willing servants.

The magic electric range assures the homemaker truly automatic cooking. She needs only to set the controls and the range will carry out her orders perfectly. Push-button features control both time and temperature, and when food is cooked at the right temperature for exactly the right amount of time, the electric range shuts itself off automatically, at the time pre-set.

Gone are the days before electricity when the housewife spent countless uncomfortable hours at her stove, preparing meals. How different, too, is her new electric range to the early model she bought right after the flip of a switch brought her the powers of electricity for which she had waited so long.

How strange it seems to think back to those early days and remember how reluctantly some homemakers gave up their wood ranges because they had per-

fectured the art of cooking with them. Those same women would today be lost without their electric ranges.

One electric co-op director remembers this story of those early days of farm electrification. He bought his wife an electric range as a surprise but instead of being grateful, she was furious. For 10 years her angel food cake had taken first prize at the county fair. She had developed a schedule to bake her masterpiece. While it was in the oven, she would drop a few corncobs into the fire every ten minutes to keep the heat even.

Finally, she agreed to a trial. Her husband suggested that she bake two cakes simultaneously—one in the wood range and one in her new electric range. She did, and entered them both in the fair competition. The cake baked in the electric oven took the blue ribbon. Needless to say, the champion cake baker soon relegated the old wood stove to the attic of memories.

This homemaker and her counterparts throughout rural America know that the dry, even heat in her oven will roast a fowl or meat to perfection with no basting necessary. The controlled heat, never varying a degree, helps seal in the natural flavors of meats . . . and bakes cakes and pies of extra-ordinary beauty and texture.

How much easier, too, for the homemaker to cook during the summer months, now that there's no excess heat in the kitchen. The electric range's oven, heavily insulated on all sides, top, and bottom, prepares delicious hot meals with the kitchen remaining comfortably cool. Since electricity is energy, not fuel, it is possible to build electric ranges without vents for air circulation. Heat is kept inside the oven, where you want it, not outside in the kitchen to spoil your anticipation of a lovely meal. A child can touch the doors and handles of an electric range without fear, because they stay cool to the touch, though the oven is turned to its highest point.

Economy plays a big part in the kitchen equipped with an electric range—which is another reason the installation of the range was a great moment in the home. Food waste is a thing of the past with properly set automatic controls. There is no drying out of meats or vegetables, no food losses through burning, no overcooking.

For the modern rural woman, there are no "good old days" when it comes to her kitchen. She remembers too well those days before electricity—and, rather than look nostalgically to the past, she looks expectantly to the future and its assured innovations in electric cooking.



**S**mall magic. In our mention of the great moments electricity has afforded the rural homemaker, we mustn't forget the host of small appliances which bring their own magic to lighten the homemaker's duties and bring charm into her life.

Most popular among these housewares: electric coffeemakers to brew the most fragrant and delicious coffee ever; the electric frypan that makes upside-down cake or scrambled eggs and, as if by magic wand, can be converted into a handsome chafing dish for serving guests exotic dishes; the electric rotisserie for mouth-watering barbecued beef, pork or chicken browned to a golden tone; and the food mixer as an indispensable aid when you wish to turn out a beautiful cake.

Preparing breakfast is more fun than pulling a rabbit out of a hat because there are so many electric housewares that help prepare traditional breakfast dishes. Take the electric waffle iron, for instance. It makes perfect waffles every time, which, when topped with surprise foods such as ice cream or cherries, turn breakfast into a festive meal. The electric grill fries bacon to a crisp turn while the electric juice extractor insures everyone a full share of Vitamin C. The electric egg cooker does away with underdone or overcooked eggs.

There are many electric kitchen helpers such as the electric knife sharpener to hone a keen blade; the coffee grinder to assure fresh-ground coffee for your morning cup; the meat grinder encouraging you to economize by turning leftovers into delectable dishes. The electric ice cream freezer and the electric corn popper will delight the children by working their special magic on the kids' favorites.

There are many personal electric housewares that aid in various tasks. There's the electric hair dryer, the electric heating pad to help soothe aches, and the massager or vibrator for relaxing tired or aching muscles.

Yes, magic is at work when electric housewares are on the job! Crisp waffles, sharp knife blades, hair dried in a jiffy, popcorn for the youngsters—all these and many more boons are quickly yours through these electric magicians. And most magical of all, these servants produce, in the twinkling of an eye, hours of extra leisure in your life.

**I**rons. Evidently one of the biggest moments in the rural home after the advent of electricity was the purchase of an electric iron, for this was the first appliance most homemakers bought.

Young farm wives today are not aware of the origin of the word *iron*, as they press clothes with lightweight appliances of aluminum or hollow stainless steel or use a rotary ironer. But their mothers and grandmothers knew that *iron* meant just that—a six pound wedge of cast iron that had to be heated on a wood range and handled with a pot holder. There were always several of them heating at one time. It is little wonder that an electric iron was first on the shopping list of every housewife after the lights came on.

The history of ironing methods is an interesting one. In 1850, women were wielding weighty black irons to remove the wrinkles from family frocks. Inside the irons: burning charcoal. This heavy-handed method had been in use as long ago as the 16th century.

The ingenious "fluting iron" was another 19th century device used to meet a pressing need. By running what now looks like a grooved paint roller over a fabric on a grooved surface, housewives of the day put crisp ruffles into starched, wet fabrics.

Gears were soon used for washing, too. By 1900, a typical early washing machine

came with a hinged cover that lifted up to receive clothes and a wooden agitator inside that worked when milady pumped a handle outside. Advertised as "The Rapid Washer—Works Easy," the labor saver could polish off a load of wash in just three and a half hours. (The electric washer, like the electric iron, was one of the appliances eagerly anticipated after electricity reached rural America.)

Enter the modern designers. Oh, how women were delighted with their "revolutionary" kerosene irons, in use by 1920. (The kerosene kept a fire going inside the iron.) By about 1936, the kerosene iron was still travelling the boards, only now it was streamlined and shiny. Many housewives of the roaring '20's and gloomy '30's preferred gasoline irons constructed along the same line.

And then came the electric iron—which evolved into many shapes and sizes; which can today be bought for any specific ironing job; and which no homemaker would be without.

Electric washers, dryers, and irons have certainly changed wash days on the farm from those days of yesteryear when the homemaker "washed Monday, ironed Tuesday, and worked furiously Wednesday to finish the job."

It was, indeed, a great moment in the rural home when the electric iron literally released the homemaker from the bondage of "irons."

**W**ater. Certainly, after lights, one of the greatest moments that electricity afforded in the home was running water. Water from a tap gave the rural homemaker leisure time that heretofore seemed impossible.

Mondays ceased to be so "blue" when a water system began to pump the water and carry it directly to milady's bath and kitchen. Her home became cleaner, because the days of filling wash boilers on cleaning days were over.

The lady, who has water in the home, is even prettier than she was before the Genie, Electricity, made this miracle happen; for how much easier it is to take care of oneself when there's plenty of hot water.

Recently, a leading magazine ran this recipe for washday from the diary of yesterday's grandmother. It shows so well how far electricity has brought us:

1. Bild fire in back yard to het kettle of rain water.
2. Set tubs so smoke won't blow in eyes if wind is peart.
3. Shave 1 hole cake lie sope in bilin water.
4. Sort things. Make 3 piles, 1 pile white, 1 pile cullord, 1 pile werk briches and rags.
5. Stur flour in cold water to smooth then thin down with bilen water.
6. Rub dirty spots on board. Scrub hard, then bile. Rub cullord, but don't bile just rench and starch.
7. Take white things out of kettle with broom stick handle then rench, blew and starch.
8. Spread tee towels on grass.
9. Hang old rags on fence.
10. Pore rench water in flower bed.
11. Scrub porch with hot sopy water.
12. Turn tubs upside down.
13. Go put on clean dress—smooth hair with side combs, brew cup of tee—set and rest and rock a spell and count blessins.



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IN

## Cash OR Credit

### For changing to electric cooking during MAY or JUNE

You can save \$25 or more by buying your first electric range during May or June! Replace your coal, oil, wood or gas stove with a modern electric range and you will get a \$25 bonus in cash or credit.

See your dealer and make your purchase. Your electric cooperative may have signed up certain dealers for this program, so you will want to check to see which dealers are participating before you buy. After your electric range has been installed, notify your electric cooperative. Your cooperative or the participating dealers will have a certificate for you to fill out and sign,

stating that this electric range replaces a non-electric one.

Once the certificate is filled out and signed, your electric cooperative will issue a check, or credit your electric service account, in the amount of \$25. Check with your cooperative to see which it is offering.

\$25 is enough to pay the major share of your installation costs or to pay your electric cooking bill for up to one full year. Act now! This offer is void after June 30, 1960.



This is a special  
*Silver Jubilee*  
**TARHEEL PLAN**  
Electric Range Offer







## Carolina Kitchens

### Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

*A Davidson EMC teenager, who  
likes to cook, sends us her  
recipe for chocolate fudge*

NANCY THOMAS, Stoneville, Route 1, writes us that her "family likes all kinds of food and chocolate fudge is the best-liked candy." Since chocolate fudge is the "best-liked candy" in most American homes, we thought you might like Nancy's family's "very favorite" fudge recipe.

Nancy is 15 years old and attends the Stoneville High School. Her parents are members of the Davidson Electric Membership Corporation.

To save Nancy's recipe, clip along the dotted lines, paste on stiff paste-board, and file in your permanent records.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: *Carolina Farmer*, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric cooperative, the clubs you belong to, etc.

#### CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Nancy Thomas  
Stoneville, Route 1

#### CHOCOLATE FUDGE

Into a large bowl, place:

- 3 (6 oz.) packages chocolate bits
- $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. butter or margarine
- 3 tablespoons vanilla

Into a large saucepan, place:

- $4\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar
- 1 large can evaporated milk (13 oz.)

Mix sugar and milk thoroughly and cook over medium heat, stirring to keep from sticking, until mixture comes to a rolling boil. Boil exactly six minutes. Remove from heat and pour over ingredients in bowl; stir until mixture starts to thicken. Add nuts if desired. Pour into large square pan and let stand six hours before cutting. Makes about 5 lbs.

NOTE: If nuts are used, use  $\frac{1}{2}$  stick less butter.



### Rural electrification and joyous living...

For sometime, it has concerned me that the children of our co-op families might not fully appreciate the great heritage of their electric membership corporations—that they might casually take for granted that precious privilege of electricity, which has so drastically changed the patterns of their lives from those of their parents, and which will help shape their destinies in the wonderful world of tomorrow.

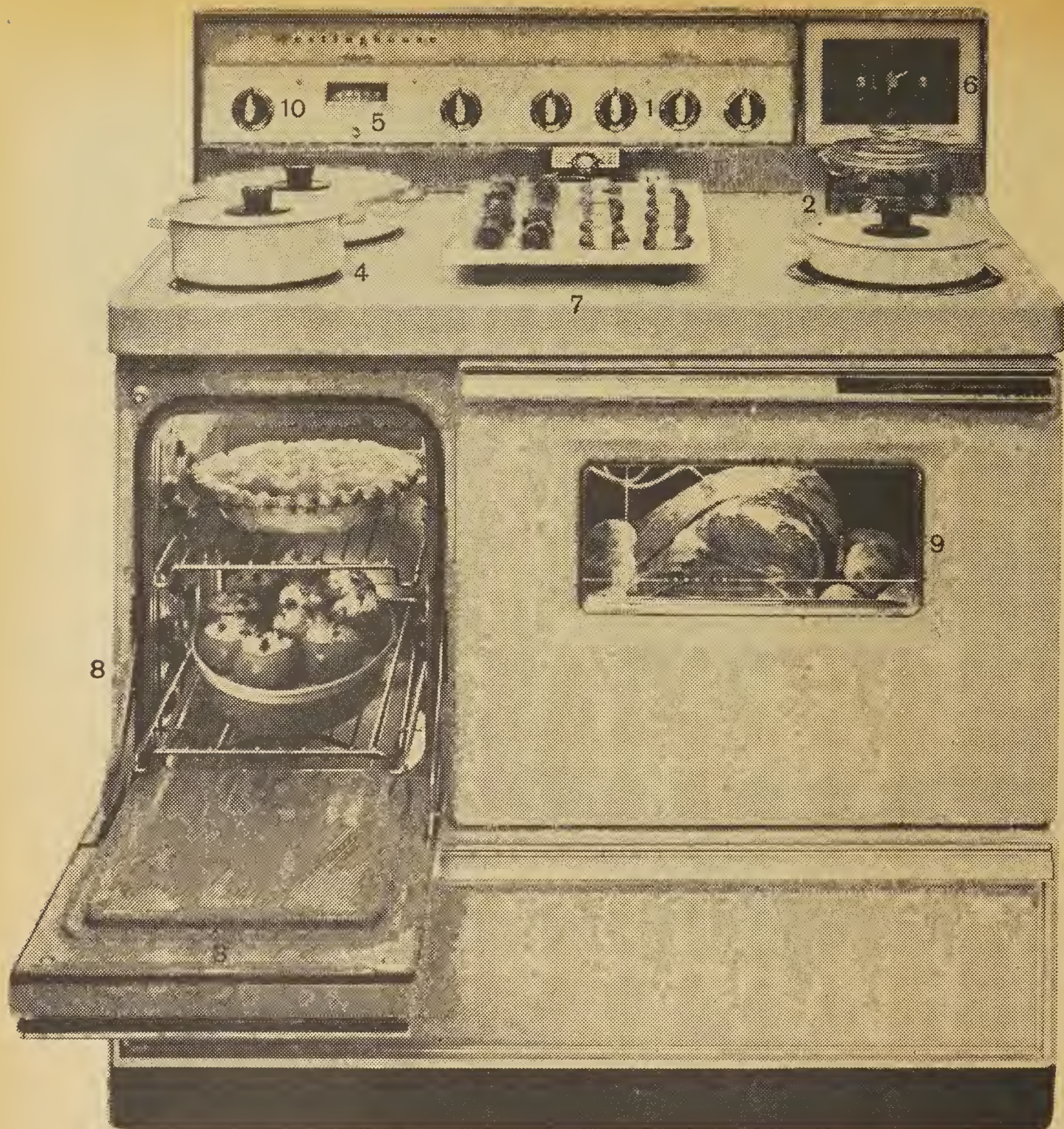
It is easy for a child to understand the eventual inheritance of something he can see and touch. He understands that an acreage of land will someday be his to plant, that a family house will someday be his to care for, that Grandmother's cut-glass fruit bowl will eventually be used on *his* dining table. But it's a bit more difficult for him to understand the inheritance of a dream-come-true, the birthright of a responsibility to a business which was founded by his grandparents and their neighbors, founded on faith, work, and the democratic principles of co-operation.

*After reading hundreds of essays written by our rural young people and entered in the Carolina Farmer Silver Jubilee Scholarship Contest, I am less concerned about the preparation they are making for the job they must assume in the future. Those teen-agers who did the necessary reading and studying about the rural electrification program in general—and their own electric membership corporation, in particular—before writing their essays are, indeed, capable of celebrating with their grandparents and parents this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of REA, a program dedicated to the purpose of giving them and their descendents the good life.*

Only one child on each cooperative could win a record player; and only one child in the state could win the \$500 Carolina Farmer scholarship. But, when I read all the many, many wonderful essays we received, I couldn't help but think that every child, just by studying and writing the essay, had been a winner. Each child had won a prize: the acquisition of knowledge—knowledge of the history, the present operations, and the future of a cooperative utility business in which he will one day have stock.

Sally Ruth Holland, Statesville, Route 2, (a Davie EMC teenager) was one of those who "also ran." But she left with us an excellent thought which we share with you on the occasion of REA's birthday: "In no area of American life can one find a greater example of joyous living than in those areas served by electricity—and more exact, than in those areas into which rural electric cooperatives have brought the key to joyous living."





## 1960 WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGE...SIMPLEST TO COOK ON, EASIEST TO CLEAN



1. Rotary Controls "fine tune" any desired degree of surface cooking heat.



2. Safety-Matic Unit makes every utensil (even glass) automatic.



3. Lift-Off Oven Doors make ovens easier to get at when you clean.



4. Surface Units plug out for easy cleaning—so do oven heaters.

5. Exclusive Roast Guard keeps roasts from drying out, overcooking. 6. Timing Center makes Master Oven, outlets automatic. 7. Automatic Grill has own control, cooking guide. 8. Thrift Oven for simple meals. 9. Master Oven holds largest roasts, poultry. Both ovens are Miracle Sealed—roast, bake or broil evenly, perfectly. 10. Single Dial Controls make ovens simple to use. Choose from Confection Colors: mint aqua, lemon yellow, frosting pink, sugar white. See your Westinghouse dealer.

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S **Westinghouse**

Westinghouse congratulates the membership of Rural Electric Co-ops everywhere on your Silver Jubilee Year.



# Fashions Greet Summer

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:  
**CAROLINA FARMER**  
 Post Office Box 42  
 Old Chelsea Station  
 New York 11, N. Y.  
 Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

Send 25¢ for our full-color catalogue of summer fashions.



**4897** — Cardigan buttoning gives a smart touch to this slimming shirt-style. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

**4624** — Carefree for shopping; cool in the kitchen. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 takes 5½ yards 35-inch fabric.

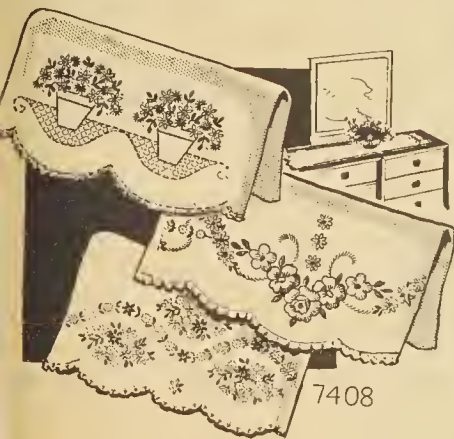
**9475** — Button-shouldered sunstyle for the little miss. Sew—easy—no waist seam; just nip with belt. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 1¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

**4561** — Cool sundress plus cover bolero — perfect summer partners. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 dress takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero 1¾ yards.

**9410** — Stunning two-piece dress—just right for so many occasions. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 outfit takes 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

**9216** — Go cool or covered in this smart outfit. You'll wear the sleek sheath and cardigan jacket from now through fall. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ dress: 3¾ yards 35-inch; jacket 1¾ yards.

## NEEDLE NOVELTIES



7282



**7282.** Frame these bouquets of iris and tulips—they strike a note of brilliant color the whole year 'round. Transfer of two bouquets 8 x 10 inches; color chart; directions. These embroidered motifs may also be used as pillow-tops or chair seats.  
**7408.** Dainty sprays and pretty flowers decorate pillow cases, towels, scarf ends. Transfer of 6 embroidery motifs 3½ x 13½ inches; directions. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to:  
**The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 163, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.** Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send additional 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalogue.



# New Whirlpool

## DOUBLE OVEN ELECTRIC RANGE

### NEW PICTURE-WINDOW HEAT CONTROLS

Now—see "what's cooking" at a glance! Advanced design heat controls show you surface and oven settings.

### NEW ROAST SENTRY

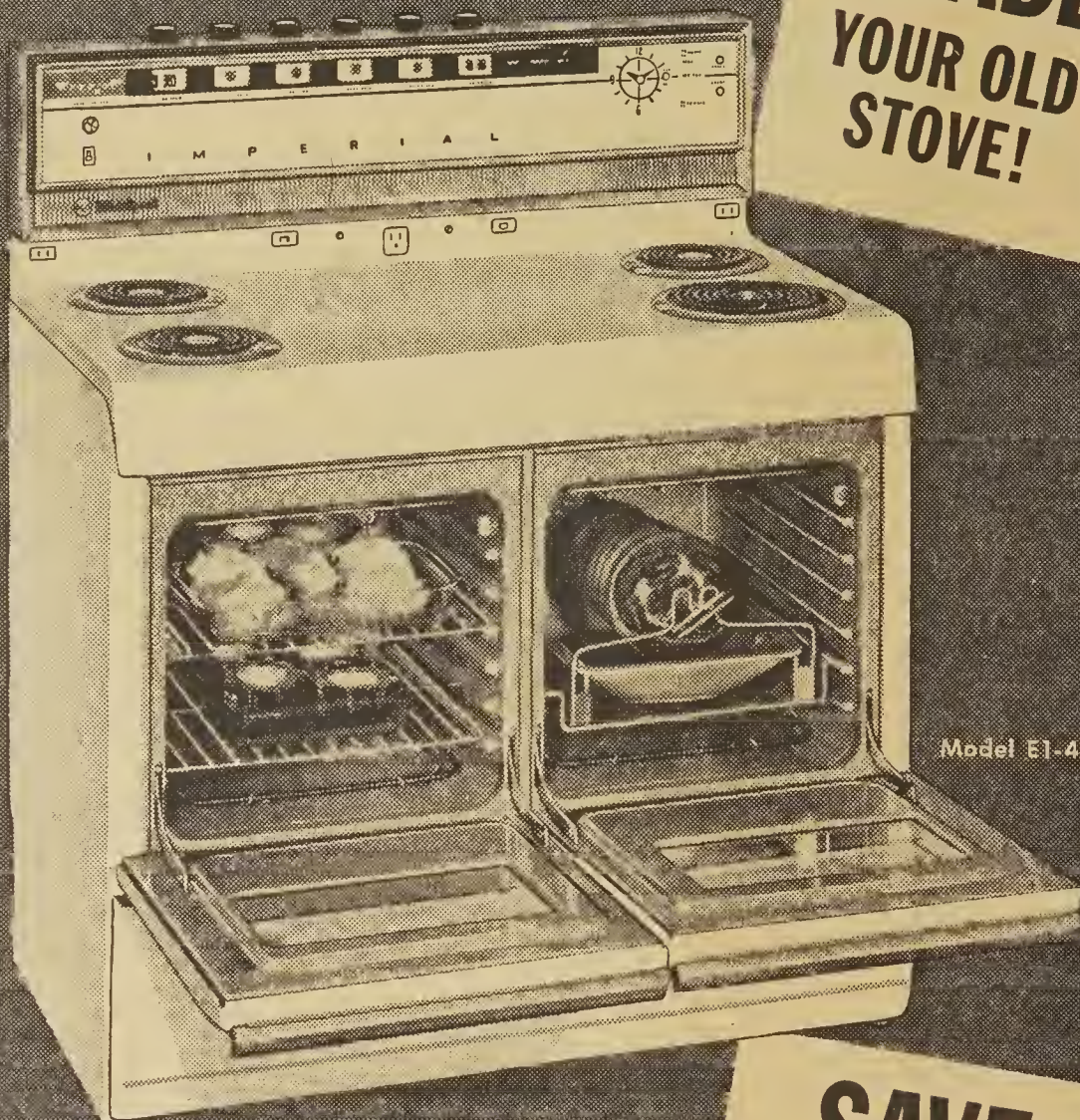
Guards your roast, signals you when it's done, saves constant looking into oven.

### NEW PLUG-IN GRIDDLE

Thermostatically-controlled griddle grills greaselessly.

### DOORS LIFT OFF FOR EASY CLEANING

Simplifies one of the toughest household chores for you.



Model E1-409

### 2 BIG BALANCED-HEAT BAKE OVENS

One has a built-in Bar-B-Kewer®—cooks with low heat for tastiest meat!

### THERMOSTATIC SURFACE UNIT

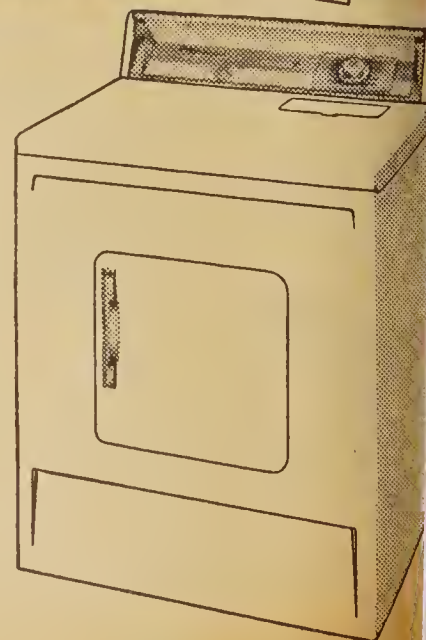
Makes any pan automatic, holds exact heat. Many other features you want, too.

**SAVE  
BIG MONEY  
NOW!**

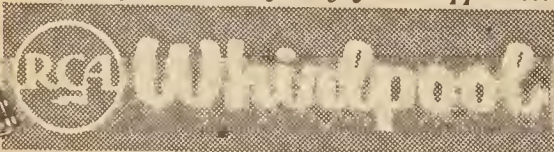
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4-H Club Frozen Foods  
Awards Program



# The Wonderful Life

(Continued from page 13)

When the war was over, the foreman whom I had worked for in Monroe had been transferred to Hamlet, and he wired me to come closer home and work for him. That just suited my wife so we came back to North Carolina. Soon there was coming a lay-off and I, being a new man on the job, would have been the first to go.

Cotton was worth nearly 50 cents per pound and we decided that it would be best to resign before I was laid off and come to the farm and raise some fifty-cent cotton.

We rented a farm from my father-in-law, and after it was too late, I just realized that my farming experience was in the mountains and I had never grown cotton nor seen but 50 pounds of commercial fertilizer.

I bought and used \$185 worth of guano that year, and by the time I was ready to sell cotton, it was bringing only 10 cents per pound.

But that did not worry me much, for I did not have much cotton.

I taught school that winter to make money to replace what I had lost. I never like to give up, and for two more years I farmed in the summer and taught school during the winter to pay for my losses on the farm.

We sold our home in Knoxville and made a down-payment on this place of 100 acres. I bought a horse-drawn hay baler and baled hay for the public. I could about break even for I got 10 cents per bale, and my labor and wire only cost 4 cents, leaving 6 cents profit for me, two mules, and the baler. I soon realized I would never get rich that way.

Someone at Monroe wanted me to sell tires and manage a business for him. I worked there for five years. I hired the farming done, for I loved to see crops growing. I was worse off financially after five years of that than when I went to work.

I came back to the farm and bought a saw mill and sawed for the public to help out on farm expenses. It was a hard pull. I sawed lumber for \$4 per thousand but enjoyed it.

When they needed mechanics in the Norfolk Navy Yard, I applied and got

a job there and we let the farm rest and I made money and got all the debts paid.

When the war was over, back to the farm again. I can't make any money but I like the farm. My daddy said I should never have tried farming, but after all, I am well and happy and am not having pockets put in my shroud. I brought nothing into this world and will take nothing out.

When my daddy got old, he could not make a living in the mountains. I told him I needed him to help me farm. (I knew he was too old to do much.) He sold his place in the mountains. I furnished him a home about six miles from here for 21 years. Mama died at 87. Daddy died one year later at 88½.

We have four children: a daughter who is a real estate broker in Los Angeles; a son who is a captain in the Air Force in Brussels, Belgium; a son who is a secretary for Johnson Motor Lines in Charlotte, a choir director in a Baptist church, and has an orchestra; and a son who works in a machine shop in Charlotte and is a deacon in a Presbyterian church.

We now have 392 acres of land which are growing old.

## SEE THESE



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RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

## ● ANNUAL MEETINGS

TARBORO. Edgecombe-Martin County Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, May 28, National Guard Armory. D. S. Weaver, Director, North Carolina Extension Service, will speak. 25 FREE PRIZES

ROXBORO. Piedmont Electric Membership Corporation, Saturday, June 18, Roxboro High School. SPEAKER. 40 FREE PRIZES.

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HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 63-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free—write today! American School, Dept. 558, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

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KILL BITTERWEEDS, wild onions and dog fennel with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write REASOR-HILL CORP., Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

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## AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the  
home handyman—  
and woman, too

By C. L. Overman  
Agricultural Engineer

### Portable Fans

□ Now is the time to get your electric fan out of hiding and get ready for the hot weather ahead. You will want to clean it thoroughly and lubricate it properly before using it.

Use a soft cloth for cleaning your fan. Wipe off the blades, motor housing, and base. Do not use water as it may damage the motor. If you must use a liquid, get some carbon tetrachloride from your druggist. Any carbon tet left over should be stored where little hands can't reach it.

If the air ports in the fan motor are clogged, use a brush with soft bristles or your vacuum cleaner to remove the dust and dirt inside.

Follow the manufacturer's recommendations in lubricating your fan. If you are in doubt as to how much oil you should use, ask a local repairman. Too much oil is just as bad as too little. Excess oil can seriously damage the wires inside the fan motor. During the summer, dust off the fan periodically and lubricate it again if your directions call for it.

Windows and how they are opened are just as important as locating the fan. During daytime hours, lower the top sashes of your windows about one-third. Set your fan on the floor or a low table and direct it at a wall. By doing so, you will circulate air in your room without creating a draft.

During the night, raise the lower sashes of your windows about half way. Place your fan on a low table and direct it out a window. The fan will exhaust warm room air out the window while pulling fresh, cooler air into the room through other windows.

When the weather gets bad and you must dry clothes indoors, set your fan at one end of the clothesline and direct it parallel to the lines. A fan won't match the results a dryer will give you, but it will help dry the clothes.

When you get out frozen foods for cooking, set the packages in front of your fan. They will thaw quicker.



## Too Bad

A couple had waited almost a year for tickets to a popular musical show in New York. Finally, the big night arrived and they were in their seats promptly at 8:30. In the seat adjoining theirs sat a woman, but the seat beyond hers was empty.

As curtain time approached, one of the couple whispered to the woman, "Whoever has that seat is going to be late."

The woman shook her head. "It's my husband's seat, but he can't be here."

"What a shame!" gasped the other. "With these seats so hard to get, too. Couldn't you have invited a relative or a friend?"

"I'm afraid not," was the solemn reply. "They're all at his funeral."

\* \* \*

## Speaker

During an assembly meeting a summer shower held a speaker's audience beyond the hour of adjournment. Since no one could leave without getting soaked, the speaker attempted to time his conclusion with the end of the shower. The presiding officer sat on the edge of his seat, nervously watching the rain and the speaker.

Finally the rain and the speaker finished at the same time, and the presiding officer rushed to the podium. His first words were: "Now that the drip has stopped . . ."



"... Faculty members, fellow graduates, and distinguished guests..."

# HALE!

## Tenant

The motorist was driving slowly through a desolate part of the Kentucky hills.

Seeing a tall, lanky hill-billy sitting in the doorway of a rundown shack, he greeted him. The native answered him by saying, "I ain't as pore as you think; I don't own this place."

## Smart Retort

While campaigning in a rural section for a congressional seat, a politician ran into an unfriendly crowd at one stop, and halfway through his speech was suddenly pelted with tomatoes and over-ripe fruit. His presence of mind did not fail him, however. As he wiped his face and shirt-front, his next remark turned boos into cheers.

"My critics," he said jauntily, "may not think I know much about farm problems—but they'll have to admit I'm being a big help with the farm surplus!"

\* \* \*

## Manly

John: "Did he take his misfortune like a man?"

Bill: "He sure did. He put the blame on his wife."

\* \* \*

## Easy

An American had just returned from Europe and was telling some friends how he had driven his car through a part of Russia.

"Gosh," said one woman, "how do you know when you violate traffic laws?"

"That's easy," replied the traveler "You go to prison."

\* \* \*

## Testimonial

A dog food recently put on the market carries this ad: "Tastes just like a mailman's ankle."

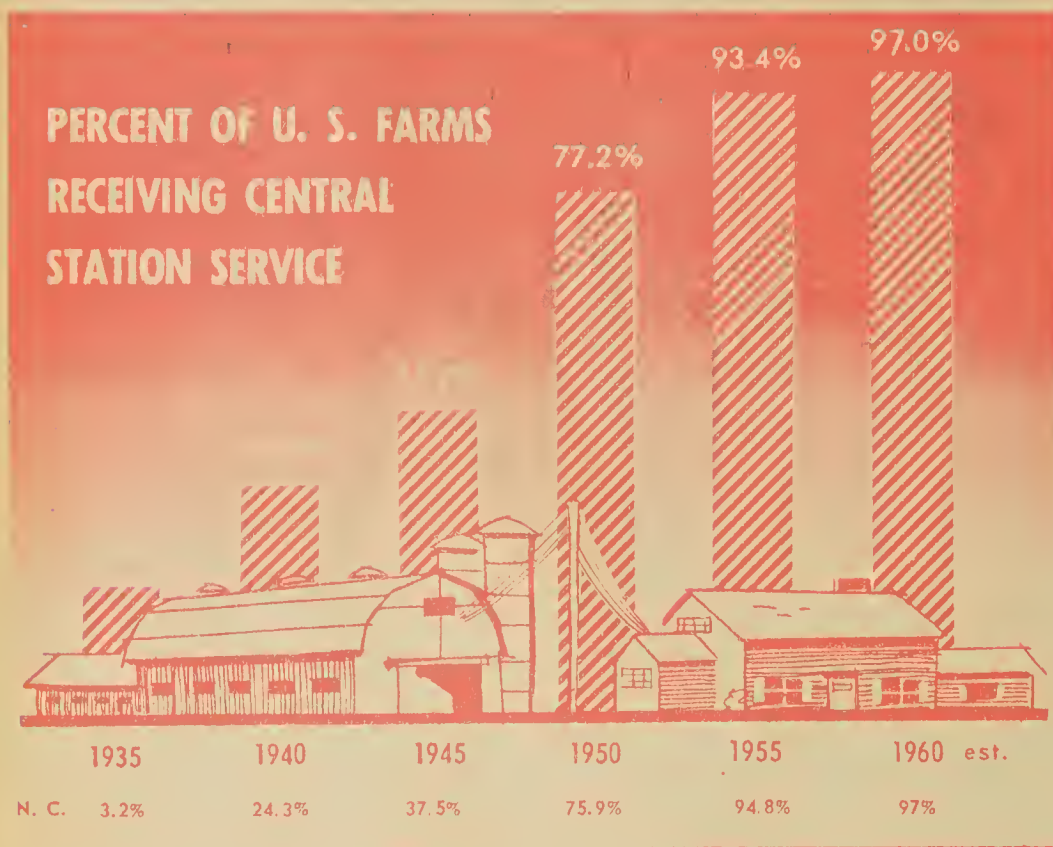


Somewhat, Elmo, I am reminded how you wrote your congressman and told him it was just a boon-grubbing scheme which would electrocute the livestock, soften the fiber of the American farmer, and spoil the view from our front porch."



"No ma'am, your little boy isn't bothering me!"





## Neighbors Were The Salesmen

After the passage of the Rural Electrification Act, the REA borrowers wove 1½ million miles of line into the fabric of rural America with astonishing speed. But the job wasn't easy.

Fact is, the people who said, "Farmers won't use electricity," were *almost* right. They missed the boat because they misjudged the capacity of farm people to accept change when confronted with good reasons, and when shown how. They also overlooked the reservoir of free salesmen among those farmers who wanted electricity—then and there.

Farmers had lived their lives in the tyranny of darkness, and many were satisfied to end it there. Some refused electricity out of respect for the dead. "Maw lived and died without lights, and it wouldn't be fair for me to have them," one devoted husband explained. But the names and \$5 membership fees of the reluctant ones were needed to prove to REA the feasibility of an electric system, and their neighbors were able to convince them.

It was hard to say no when confronted

with faith such as that which possessed a western North Carolina leader in the sign-up. He underwrote the membership of 100 neighbors in order to get enough meters to establish a feasible system. He knew his neighbors and their capacity to grow.

It has been 21 years since the line was strung to those 100 mountain farms, but the people there are still talking about the wonders of electricity.

Last summer in a doctor's office "down to town," we overheard a country woman who lives on that line tell a neighbor, "I didn't think I'd ever want anything else when I got my first washing machine, but I've never seen anything to beat the new one! I just threw the clothes in and come on off down here. They'll be ready to hang out when I get back."

It sure beats the wash pot, and before you know it, those farmers who "won't" use electricity will be heating their homes with it. All it takes is somebody to convince them why, show them how, and deliver the kilowatts at a price they can afford.



**TARHEEL**  
*Views*  
BY  
WILLIAM T. CRISP

☐ Warm Springs, Georgia, was the place; May was the month; and 1936 was the year—when rural electrification came alive in the brain of a man whose mind and spirit were just as agile as his legs were hopelessly crippled.

Some of you will remember. You know what it was not to have, and for a long time not to be able to get, electric service.

But many of you know neither the harsh fact of not having, nor the profound joy of for the first time getting, this incredible servant in your home.

History will regard with anxious eyes what both groups of you do in the coming years. For time and circumstance slowly but surely remove from the scene those who in the early years establish any program.

And just as surely, though not as slowly, time brings onto our lines people who never in their lives have had to concern themselves with so "simple" a problem as getting power.

How will history 25 years hence tote up the score and judge our deeds today? Well, to answer such questions we are producing right now a budding crop of historians. But forgive me if, just a little bit, I play the role of prophet:

Those of you who remember the harsh years must somehow convey to the lucky "latecomers" the lessons you learned.

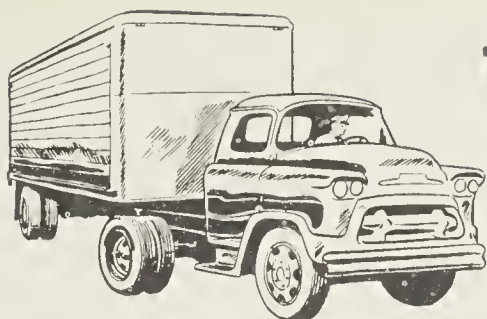
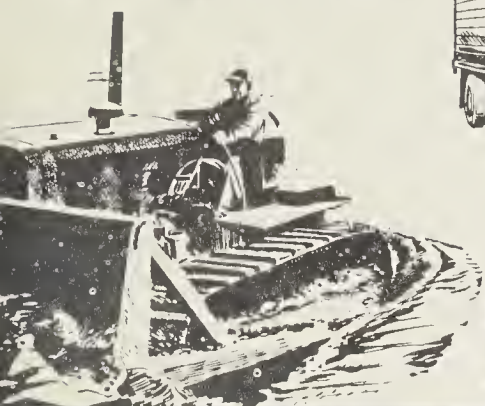
If you don't, the unique value of community-owned, community-controlled electric systems will surely become obscured, perhaps discarded. Somehow, you must convey to your successors the moral of the history you have so dramatically created and lived.

And those of you who are relative "newcomers" (as indeed am I), what about you? History has not taught you—yet surely you can and must learn—the supreme value of your cooperative heritage.

Your ability to think a little, to read, to observe and to take part a little, will create in you the steadfast good sense to fight for the preservation and growth of what is already yours in the years to come.



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*The new Miracle Polymer, not to be confused with tune-up solvents or break-in oils!*  
**IMPROVES** engine performance quickly!

## **STOPS OIL BURNING!**

Added to your crankcase, MOTOR-MEDIC increases oil pressure by providing lasting film strength . . . reducing friction and wear.

## **STOPS EXHAUST SMOKING!**

Increases power and saves gas by eliminating piston "blow-by." Reduces piston slap . . . valve and lifter noise.

## **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!**

Mixes perfectly with all motor oils. Will not harm oil or motors. Non-clogging, non-corrosive, non-foaming.

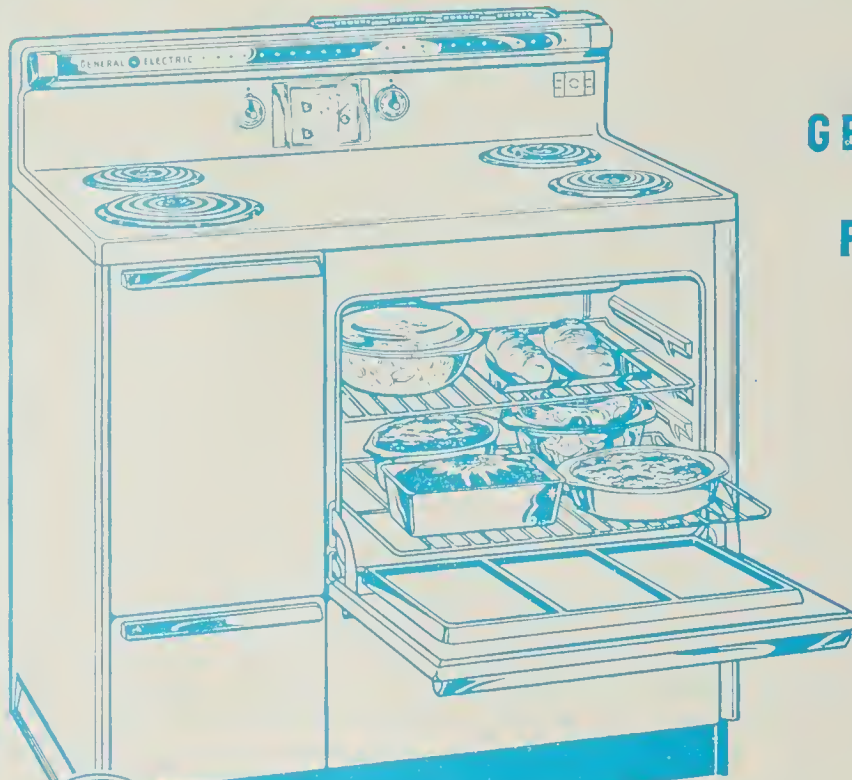
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**\$199<sup>60</sup>\***

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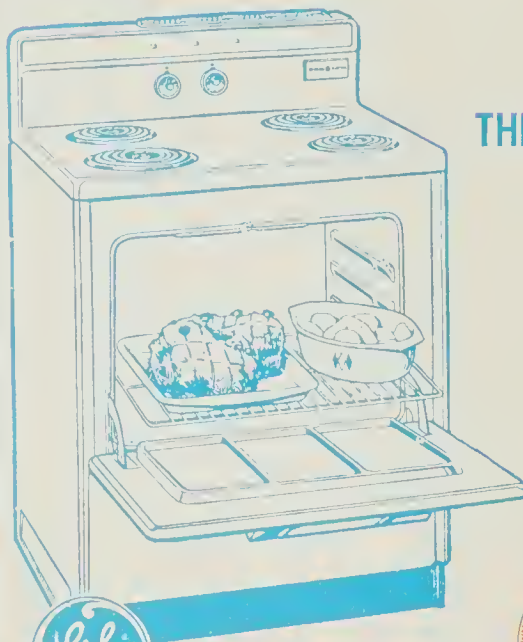
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EXTRA SPECIAL



Model J-299



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THRIFTY

**30-INCH PUSHBUTTON RANGE**

Seven famous G-E features make this big-capacity space-saving 30" G-E Range your best Golden Value buy! Finest quality and top performance at low cost!

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